

HOME NEWS

Tory backbenchers protest to leaders at 'farcical' tactics in House of Commons

John Croser Political Staff
So strong was the feeling expressed at last night's meeting of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbench MPs about opposition leaders' tactics in staging divisions in the Commons that Mr Edward du Cann, the chairman, agreed to convey members' sentiments to Mr Heath and his colleagues.

should have been defeated by about 20 votes, was not defeated. Mr Heath and his senior colleagues are understood to be of the opinion that it is important to defeat the Government in debate but not to bring it down in the lobbies.

though the Ulstermen were themselves on a three-line whip. He said he had evidence of that, and no one from the whips' office who was present at the meeting rose to challenge his statement.



Lord Soper, new chairman of Shelter.

Lord Soper to take Shelter post

By our Social Services Correspondent
Lord Soper is to replace the Rev Kenneth Bartlett as chairman of Shelter from June 1.

Mr Foot wants cut in top people's pay

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, said last night that he wanted a review of top people's salaries. The aim would be to narrow the gap between their pay and that of the mass of workers, as a means of improving industrial relations.

"We are told you must have these huge salaries, otherwise these patriots go elsewhere. If these people should think they can get high salaries out of the country, then they had better go."

Mr Heath attacks Labour appeasement policy

Michael Hatfield Political Staff
Mr Heath, Leader of the Opposition, went back to the first principle of the Conservative Party last night with a challenge to a declaration of a "charter for people."

to be allowed to get on without facing the envy and bitterness of others. Mr Heath continued: "To industry we offer the right to make a fair profit. Unlike Labour, we understand industry, we know what makes it work. We appreciate the obvious fact of business life that without profit there can be no investment. And without investment there can be no jobs and no future."

PLP to debate compulsory list of interests

Continued from page 1
available for inspection by the public.

Lord Soper will have four new members with experience of housing matters. Mr Bartlett, who has been chairman since 1972, was criticized by staff and Shelter groups during the dispute that racked the organization last year.

Mr Powell says UK on brink of great divide

By Our Political Staff
The issue of devolution of power had brought Britain to the brink of the great divide, Mr Enoch Powell, the former Conservative MP for Wolverhampton, South-west, said last night. Speaking in Glamorgan, he chose as his major theme the whole question of nationalism.

as a bad side to national concentration, he continued. "Every political unit lives under constant challenge and there is no reason why the United Kingdom should be exempt. Its unity has no vested claim to immunity from changing sentiment or changing circumstances."

Mr Heath also rose to the criticisms of some of his supporters that the Opposition is not being aggressive enough. "We will not make it easy for the minority Labour Government to cut and run before the people in the country understand clearly the real consequences of the Labour Government's policies," he said.

One of the highest priorities of the next Conservative Government would be to see that every family in the land should have the chance and the right to buy its own home.

Although there can be no doubt that within the next week or two the Commons will overwhelmingly agree to financial interests, mainly because of the acute embarrassment of MPs arising out of recent publicity, there will still be warm argument on both sides of the House that the Government's proposal goes too far or not far enough.

The new members reflect the wishes of the staff and groups for a more broadly based board of management. They are Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann, Labour MP for Merton, Mitcham and Morden, a solicitor; Father Paul Byrne, director of the Shelter Housing Aid Centre; Mr Harold Campbell, general manager of the Newton Housing Trust; and the Rev Wilfred Wood, Vicar of St Laurence's, Catford, London.

"This needs a steady nerve and a steady nerve is one of the qualities which the Conservative Party has to offer the country. We must say to people in Britain: 'Look what happens when a government gets into a position where one section of the community alone is dominating its policy.'"

But we all know in our hearts that in recent times the pendulum has swung the other way, and that the interests of the individual and the interests of the nation as a whole now need support against overmighty unions.

On the Labour side, there are many MPs who would want the scope of the register to be broadened to cover political and parliamentary journalists, who of course are not under contract to the service of Parliament but to their newspapers. What sanctions should apply to them if they are found guilty of non-disclosure? There is also a demand here and there that if the House of Commons has a register, then the House of Lords must fall into line, although in practice the Commons cannot create rules for the Lords.

Much reference will be made in the Commons debate on the Government proposal to the findings of the Strauss committee, which examined the question of declaring MPs' interests. It came down against a register of interests, with a Liberal MP dissenting, and suggested a tightening of the existing practice whereby members declare an interest when they speak in debate.

"The charter for the people must establish the Conservative Party's aims for everyone in the country," he said. "For those at work there was clearly the right to work without being unfairly dictated to, by either employer or union; the right to a fair and decent reward without unfair and harsh taxation of income and savings; the right to a voice in the running of their firm or union."

Proper respect and support must be given to those who created the national wealth. If industry was so overburdened by short-sighted government policies that it began to fail in its vital role as producer of wealth, the needs of those in poverty were threatened above all.

The Strauss committee went no further than to propose a new House resolution "that it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of this House that members should bring forward by speech or question or advocate... any Bill, motion, matter, or cause for a fee, payment, retainer, or reward, direct or indirect, which he has received, is receiving, or expects to receive."

The probability is that Mr Heath and the Shadow whips will give the Conservative ranks and file a free vote on the issue. On the Labour side, there promises to be a three-line whip, simply because a compulsory register is being made a decision of the PLP.

For the family there must be a right to a proper home and help, if required, to own it; the right to privacy and freedom from undue government interference in their daily lives.

That Mr Heath continued, was the first and perhaps the greatest of Conservative principles: respect for the freedom of the individual and support for those standards of behaviour without which freedom declined into anarchy.

Mr Short, Leader of the House of Commons yesterday withheld confirmation, publicly and privately, of reports that he volunteered to stand down from the chairmanship of the Committee of Privileges when it meets next week to open an inquiry into allegations by Mr Joseph Ashton, Labour MP for Bassetlaw, that some Labour backbenchers are available "for hire".



FREE MAP OF THE ENERGY MARKET
Pull-out colour map illustrating energy balance, details of production and consumption, demonstrating clearly the strength of each country in the energy stakes.



World energy in the balance

The recent fuel crisis has highlighted the strategic and economic importance of energy resources. Up to now the West has depended on liquid fuel supplies bought cheaply from the Middle East—but the position has now altered dramatically! This month we take a close look at possible future developments.

City of 7 earthquakes
An in-depth study of Tashkent. The town has miraculously survived even though situated in an earthquake zone. The 1966 earthquake destroyed 39,000 homes. But now Tashkent is rising once more.



Also in this issue: Roman road network. Jamaica today—tourism and resources.

Geographical Magazine

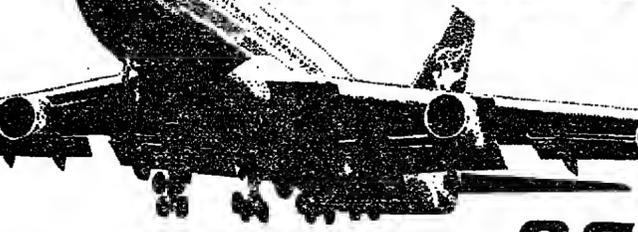
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HOME NEWS

Bill to create public lending right by January before House today

By Our Political Editor
After years of authors campaigning for a public lending right, the Government and Conservative backbenchers are now hotly disputing who should have the credit for introducing the legislation in the present Parliament.

Mr Hugh Jenkins, the minister with responsibility for the arts, is preparing a Bill that is apparently to be backed by about £1m of Exchequer money to launch the authors' fund on a sound financial footing. He said in a Commons written answer yesterday that he hoped to introduce the Bill this year.

But Mr Kenneth Baker, Conservative MP for the Cities of London and Westminster, St Marylebone, and parliamentary private secretary to Mr Heath, will bring before the Commons for a second reading today his strongly supported private

members Public Lending Right Bill.

On Tuesday Mr Jenkins confirmed to Mr Baker the Government's intention to legislate and apparently suggested that the private member's bill should be withdrawn, mainly because only a government Bill can provide financial backing to authors.

Our Arts Reporter writes: Mr Baker yesterday gave details of his Bill, which is the third on the order paper. Its chances of a second reading depend on the fate of the measures that precede it.

Under the Bill, authors would receive payments of library borrowings every six months from next January.

Mr Baker was at pains to point out that in its present form the Bill allows authors to claim payment direct from libraries, but that was to get round the prohibition on private members introducing Bills that impose a charge on the Exchequer.

"There will be no surcharge on borrowings, and libraries will not have to pay anything, nor will local authorities", he said. "The funds will come from the Exchequer and the first amendment, should the Bill get into committee, will make this clear. The author will claim from an authors' library fees agency (Alfa) and the agency and the minister will decide which of three schemes shall be used."

The three schemes are: loan sampling, which the Bill's supporters prefer as the fairest for lending libraries; stock sampling, an alternative method; and the stock purchase price system, which involves a levy on the cost of each volume and which it is thought would apply particularly well to reference libraries.

That would ensure, for the first time in any proposed measure, that authors of reference works available for public consultation would also be compensated.

Students to reconsider move to ban 'fascists'

By Our Education Correspondent
The National Union of Students' decision to prevent "racists" and "fascists" from speaking on campuses will be debated again next month at a special conference in London.

Mr Brendan Barber, president of the students' union of City University, London, has started a campaign to get the decision reversed. He needs the support of only 10 university or college unions, which he is certain to get, to have the subject debated at the conference, called to discuss the Government's decision on student grants. It is likely to be held on June 15.

The NUS decided last month to prevent the National Front, the Monday Club and other right-wing organizations from speaking on campuses by whatever means, including disruption of meetings.

It has been rejected by at least nine university and college students' unions so far, and is likely to be rejected by the council of Oxford University's students' union when it meets today.

'The demonstration frightened me. There was a militancy totally new. Nurses, fed up and angry, on march for recognition'

By John Roper
Medical Reporter
Nurses are fed up and angry. Behind the words lies a change in mood to be seen throughout the profession from chief nursing officers down to students. They are tired of being exploited.

Unless something is done, first about pay, then about manpower problems affecting standards of care, nursing education and conditions of work, coordinated plans exist that will result in a critical situation in the National Health Service this summer.

The mood has surprised leaders of the profession; it may surprise the public. Mr William Griffiths, chairman of the staff side of the Whitley Council and a trade unionist for 35 years, said the feeling at a recent demonstration frightened him. "There was a militancy totally alien to nurses' usual attitudes", he said.

Mr Betty Newsome, staff side secretary, said: "I have been associated with the council for 24 years and I have never known a feeling like it. Nurses are fed up."

In the view of Mr Albert Spanswick, general secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, "nurses are much more ready to have a go industrially".

On Monday a delegation of 44 from the Royal College of Nursing, will see Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services. When that was announced several days ago a few hundred nurses were expected to turn up at the Henrietta Place headquarters of the college to give the delegates a send-off.

By yesterday nurses were expected to turn up in thousands. The college has made provisional arrangements with the police for them to march to Hyde Park to await news of the result of their delegates' meeting with Mrs Castle.

At least half the country's 350,000 nurses do not belong to any professional organization or trade union. The royal college which have about 70,000 nurse members each, would be unlikely to do so.

But more and more nurses are seeing a difference between industrial action and strike action. The sort of action they might increasingly take, if they have to, would be to ban excess working hours, to refuse to fill in for a senior nurse or to take over the duties of another grade, and to take part in short token stoppages.

They might also refuse to work with agency nurses, who earn between 80p and £1 an hour against the 57p gross an hour for a staff nurse.

The trade unions say more nurses are joining them. Both the Confederation of Health Service Employees and the National Union of Public Employees report several thousand more nurse members as a result of recruiting campaigns.

Mr Griffiths thinks that if a significant number of nurses would turn to the trade unions as their professional negotiators of pay and conditions it would have a big psychological effect on the Government. The Government attitude to nurses had been always one of complacency but if tens of thousands more nurses joined the unions it would be a different matter.

Much confusion was caused in the profession by the recent announcement that £18m is to be spent as a first step towards implementing the recommendations of the Briggs report on nurse education.

How that money is to be divided among nurses responsible for education has still to be worked out. The royal college at once pointed out that the money has nothing to do with the general claim for better pay for the profession as a whole.

In January, 1972, nurses put in a pay revaluation because of various policy changes. Since then other factors have been updating of the claim and again earlier this year amounts to about cent claim.

A big cause of the discontent is that the weight of their responsibilities is increasing without a corresponding review of patients are being treated in fewer beds, technologies have brought more and with earlier discharge hospitals more nursing to be given by nurses in community.

Agreement on agency nurses at St James' London, have won at least no further staff employed on day at Sunday and that the night shift and the interest in care is reduced (our Lahn writes).

The nurses claim staff can earn up to much as full-time but the same work but loyalty to the hospital threatened to buy the number of aged was not reduced.

MP and wife part

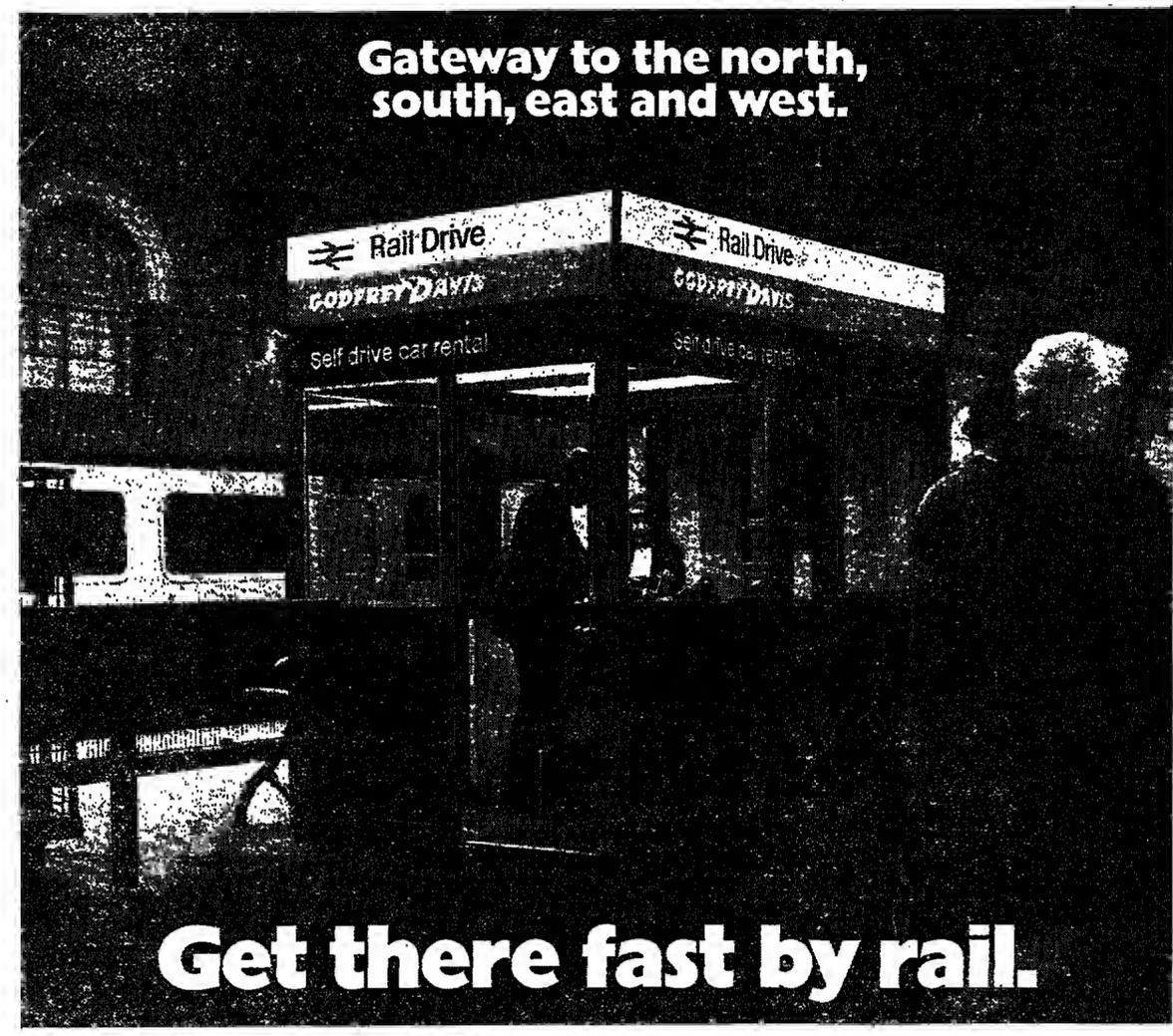
Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, aged 40, Conservative MP for Norfolk, north-west, has announced that he and his wife, Joan, who were married in 1957 and had two sons, will separate.

Plaque for forecaster

James Glaisher, who died in 1903 and pioneered weather forecasting, is being commemorated by a GLC blue plaque at Dartmouth Hill, Blackheath. He lived there for 30 years.

Theatre approved

The building of a permanent 700-seat theatre in the former Corton Trading Hall at Manchester Royal Exchange has been approved by the city's planning committee.



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Cancer research body criticized

By Our Medical Reporter
The Cancer Research Campaign, which last year distributed more than £3m in grants, is accused in the latest issue of *Doctor* of using "some highly questionable and spreading propaganda" about successes in controlling cancer.

Dr Louis Goldman, medical consultant of the journal, writes that about a year ago, an advertisement made the firm claim that, when diagnosed early enough, "there is now a better than 50 per cent chance of curing cancer in most parts of the body". The truth was that many of the common cancers, in particular of lung, stomach and even breast, could not be diagnosed early.

In its latest booklet the campaign had stated: "Doctors suggest that more than cent of cancer patients cured if the diagnosis very early was a long way from unpromising."

A spokesman for the campaign said last night not exaggerated achievement misled the public. "I gave a balanced picture."

Churchill's life and work go on show

By Philip Howard
A grand exhibition illustrating the life of Sir Winston Churchill, from ancestry and the cradle to the solemn and subsequent secular canonization, opens today as the principal commemoration of the centenary of his birth.

As with most activities of the remarkable Churchill family, it is ambitious, unique, and superbly staged with no expense spared.

The "fine rooms" of Somerset House, exquisitely decorated and ceilinged by Sir William Chambers as the original home of the Royal Academy, have been reopened to the public for the exhibition after nearly 150 years of bureaucratic occupation by the Registrar General.

The hundreds of exhibits collected from all quarters cover not only the battles, triumphs, world crises and high politics of Sir Winston, but also his foibles, sense of mischief and even a few warts and all.

The exhibition is divided among six large and handsome rooms and almost completely obscures their decoration.

The first illustrates Churchill's heritage and ancestry from the Duke of Marlborough and his termagant Duchess Sarah, to Winston's birth in 1874.

The second room covers Winston's early life up to 1913 with objects as various as the Maser and sword he carried into the last great cavalry charge in history at Omdurman and the gold-headed malacca cane that King Edward gave him as a wedding present.

Room three describes the First World War and the years afterwards in the wilderness.

Room four has oddments, medals and Churchill's beret, including the favourite bust of Napoleon that sat on his desk for many years.

Room five opens with a shock as a life-size cut-out of a demonic photograph of Hitler with Churchill looming over his shoulder. It has everything about the last war.

Room six contains tributes, homage, portraits, and the only authentic combined painting by both Churchill and the School of Rubens.

The exhibition will be open from today until September 30, 10am to 7pm on weekdays, 2.30pm to 7pm on Sundays. Admission is 50p, or 25p for children or old age pensioners. Proceeds will go to the two national memorials to the grand old man, Churchill College, Cambridge, and the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust.

Hall plan rejected
The development committee of Stratford-on-Avon council has rejected a plan, put forward by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trustees, to build a conference hall and coach bay next to the Shakespeare Centre.

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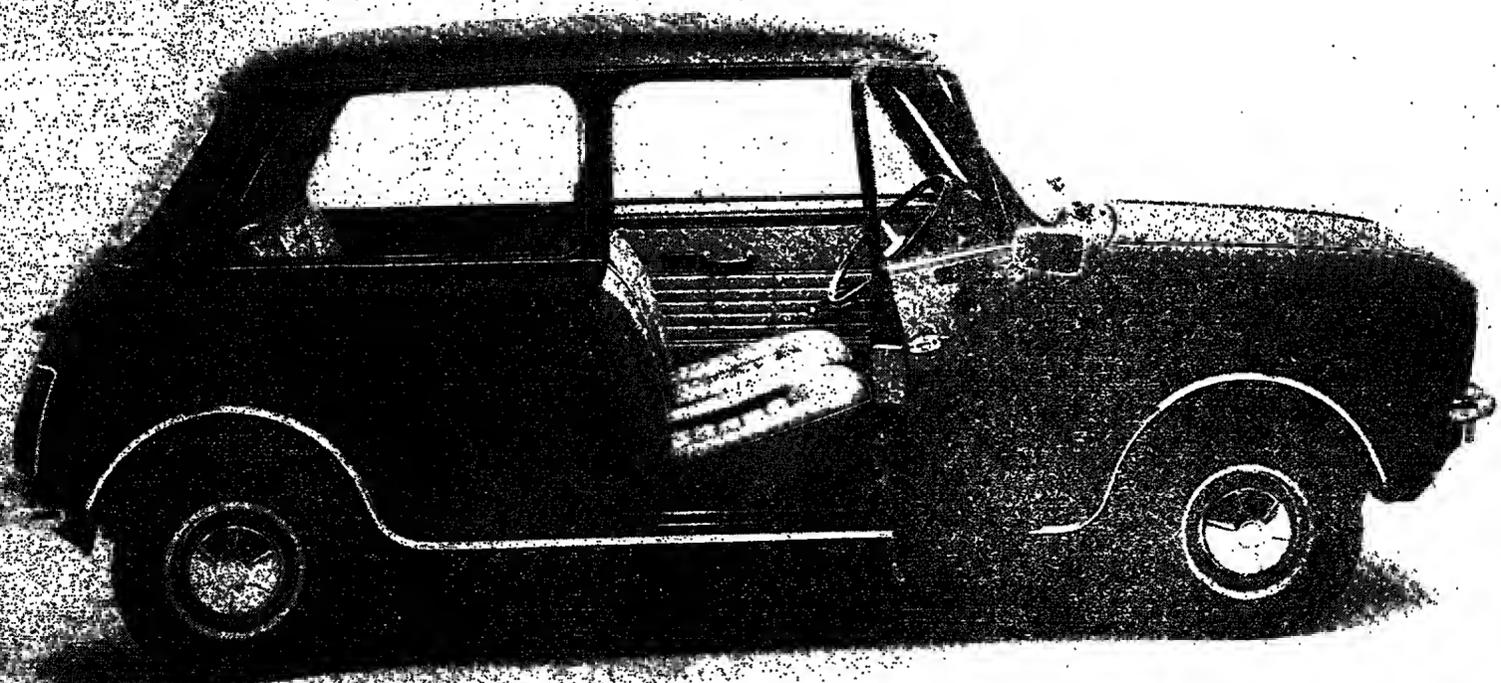
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HOME NEWS

Council on Tribunals urges faster handling of planning appeals

By Our Legal Correspondent
Growing delays in the disposal of planning appeals are causing much disquiet, and fundamental solutions must be found, the Council on Tribunals says in its annual report, published yesterday.

ment's inspectorate from 33 to 44 weeks. Delays in appeals decided without an inquiry but on written representations had shown similar increases. The department had considerably expanded its inspectorate, and measures had been taken to speed the handling of appeals. But more fundamental solutions might have to be found.

Lord Annan to head university inquiry

By Our Education Correspondent
Essex University has appointed Lord Annan, Provost of University College London, to head an inquiry into the troubles at Essex. A hundred students were arrested by the police at the end of last term.



The remains of the house at Clements End, Gloucestershire, in which a woman and her two children died in a gas explosion yesterday morning.

Family killed by gas blast in home

From Our Gloucester Correspondent
An inquiry was demanded yesterday into a gas explosion that destroyed a house in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, killing a widow and her two children. The house, at Clements End, near Coleford, was not connected to the mains gas supply.

complained of a strong smell of gas at her home. Workmen arrived, but left before 3 am. A few minutes before 8 am an explosion, heard up to five miles away, destroyed the house and left nothing standing above three feet high. Flames up to 10ft high were still leaping from the ground two hours later. Debris from the house was found hanging on telegraph wires nearby.

family, said he had consulted a solicitor and would be calling for an inquiry into the cause of the explosion. A gas board statement said a full investigation was under way. "While at this stage it appears likely that the explosion occurred as a result of the ignition of a building of gas, the precise circumstances in which this happened remain to be determined," it said.

Three fined for breaching pop record

Three men, one of them a former BBC television producer, who admitted being involved in the BBC "payola" scandal, were each fined £100 at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Judge McKinnon, QC, told them: "What you have done is so incredibly petty, and the sums involved so small, that it seems sadden any right-thinking person to see men of your potential damaging yourselves in this way by being parties to these transactions."

because, if the popularity, the record would gain substance. The judge said jockey seems to be creator as to what rules or regulations way limit his discretion. Mr Worsley said that I know of... If someone takes a drink and gets side of him and in play record, we that was wrong, was why I drew earlier between our social intercourse bribery.

Now is the time to buy fresh meat

Prices of fresh food are remarkably steady this week, but farmers say that is merely the lull before the storm. They recommend lovers of fresh meat, poultry and fruit to enjoy them now, because prices are sure to rise at the end of this year as surely and as quickly as they did at the end of 1972.

Food Prices

Hugh Clayton
tion of New Zealand lamb by cutting prices while levels for pork and poultry remain steady. Even bacon has been free for some weeks of its usual see-saw motion on the wholesale market. Prices of most of the popular fish varieties show little change. Some good crabs are reaching fishmongers in the south, but at 32p to 38p a pound they are rather dear. Canadian salmon is cropping up in several areas at 90p to £1.15 a pound and a few shops are selling small Torbay notes for as little as 20p a pound.

variety cost at least 18p a pound and may reach 25p. Tomatoes continue to become cheaper, European varieties now costing 28p to 36p and Canary 20p to 30p. Green vegetables will cost more because of the dry weather but roots and home-grown fruit like rhubarb will show little change. Supplies of medium-sized pineapples at 25p to 45p each have improved. There are also more European strawberries but they may be insipid. Supplies of imported salad vegetables have increased and there should be reductions on green peppers.

Speed limits call

Mr Frederick Drayton Porter, Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire, called yesterday for graduated speed limits to be introduced on Britain's roads as 70 mph was too high for many trunk roads.

Steamship cash

Because of a drop in demand, the Brunel Steamship, run in a financial c may halt work after this year.

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Law Report May 9 1974

Fair Wages Resolution does not allow firm to pay workers more

Racal Communications Ltd v Pay Board
Before Mr Justice Griffiths, sitting as a judge of the High Court, the Pay Board claimed that the employer was in breach of the Fair Wages Resolution of 1946. The employer argued that the resolution was not applicable to its workers because they were employed on government contracts. The court found in favor of the employer, holding that the resolution did not apply to workers on government contracts.

Chancery I

ward a draft for a new on which it comments standard of fair wage longer be solely the "good employers" in the district. The employer argued that the resolution was not applicable to its workers because they were employed on government contracts. The court found in favor of the employer, holding that the resolution did not apply to workers on government contracts.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, May 10, 1949
Groundnut losses
Answers from the Minister of Food in the House of Commons yesterday confirm reports of the serious effects of the drought on the groundnut and sunflower crops which the Overseas Food Corpora-

March 14 Mr Strachey

that developments at K... first centre, would be... the southern... offered better protection... tuesday he told the House... southern province, when... being started this year... suffered... drought. More... schemes in a number of... districts might have saved... many millions.



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BMW C

WEST EUROPE

Communist blunders aid cause of M Giscard d'Estaing as foreign policy becomes poll issue

From Charles Hargrove Paris, May 9

Foreign policy went largely by default in the presidential election campaign so far. The reason is that the average Frenchman is more interested in inflation than in the Middle East or Europe, and because all three leading candidates have endorsed, with minor shades of difference, the Gaullist concepts of national independence and a "European Europe".

But in the second round of the campaign, which opens officially tonight at midnight, it will play a much more central role. The resignation of Herr Brandt, a victim of communist subversion, provides M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's supporters with ready ammunition in mobilising public opinion against the menace lurking behind M François Mitterrand.

The Soviet Government, and the French Communist Party, could not have acted more clumsily even if they wished to embarrass the candidate of the left. The Soviet Ambassador called on M Giscard d'Estaing two days ago, ostensibly to discuss Franco-Russian economic cooperation.

The French Communist Party has reacted indignantly, describing the visit as "inopportune". The Socialist Party's reaction was "it could have been avoided." There was no better way of demonstrating that Soviet interests do not always coincide with those of the local party.

Georges Marchais, the Communist Party's secretary-general, conspicuous for his discretion in the first part of the campaign, has begun to indulge in such outrageous pronouncements of Gaullist faith that he cannot seriously expect they will take anyone in.

In the battle for the spoils of Gaullism, M Giscard d'Estaing's claim to be the true executor of the General's foreign policy rings truer in the ears of most Frenchmen than that of M Georges Marchais. M Michel Jobert, the Foreign Minister, has not had a moment's hesitation to announce today that he was now supporting the Finance Minister.

M Giscard d'Estaing recalled at a press conference this morning that General de Gaulle had restored to France independence, and the stability of institutions. "This policy will be continued by me if I am elected." It was essential to give a new

impetus to European unity, both in the economic and especially the monetary fields, and politically. "1980 and the goal of European union is not so far off", he stated. He was already thinking of a timetable.

His personal friendship with Herr Helmut Schmidt, Herr Brandt's heir-apparent, and their common experience of monetary and economic problems would facilitate cooperation between France and West Germany. "France is an independent country which practices international cooperation in a reasonable policy. We want to be the candidate of freedom, liberalization and change," he declared.

Both candidates in this campaign were appealing to Gaullism. But one had always fought against it, while the other had always supported it. "Those who would not have allowed General de Gaulle to come to power in 1958 are not qualified to appeal to the Gaullists", he stated.

18 nations mourn air crash victims

From Richard Wigg Paris, May 9

More than 400 Britons today joined the bereaved of 17 other countries to pay last honours to the victims of the worst disaster in civil aviation history. It was the crash of a Turkish Airlines DC10 on March 3 just after leaving Paris, in which more than 350 people were killed.

At the Thiais cemetery the Britons were among a thousand people who took part in a Christian ecumenical service followed by similar Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist and Hindu rites.

At the moving climax of the ceremony, the relatives of all the nations, led by their countries' ambassadors, walked in slow procession down a long line of poplars to lay their wreaths in a walled mortuary. It contained symbolically the names of 52 victims who have not been identified.

The Britons tried to control their emotions, but Turkish women were led away wailing uncontrollably. Some Japanese carried photographs of their young sons or daughters. Over the cemetery flew the flags of the nations to which the victims belonged.

M Aymar Achille-Fould, French Secretary of State for Transport, said the bereaved in a short address: "May those of you who weep here for your loved ones know that France, too, looks on them as her own children."

The British Government was represented by Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Department of Trade, and Sir Edward Tomkins, the Ambassador to France.

About 180 Britons lost their lives in the disaster after being transferred to the Turkish liner at Paris because of a British Airways strike. Eighty of these victims have been identified over the past two months and many of the bodies returned for burial in Britain.

Today's ceremony was for the unidentified victims from all the 18 nations to whom the French authorities plan to give burial in two plots at the Thiais cemetery in the next few days.

A Staff Reporter writes: Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, said last night that the sound of aircraft drowned the voice of the French minister who spoke at the funeral ceremony. That had been an outrageous violation of



Relatives and friends of people who died in the Turkish Airlines DC10 crash near Paris placing flowers at the foot of a monument to the unidentified victims.

the feelings of bereaved people, and a violation of a pledge he had received from the British Foreign Office that no aircraft would fly over during the ceremony. He said he would be making the "strongest representations" to the Foreign Secretary about "this deplorable disregard by the French of a solemn pledge".

strong element of death-wish in the former Chancellor's character, which provides the underlying explanation for his fall. On the other side, elements in his party are saying that he was the victim of a plot involving ministers, intelligence agencies, members of the Opposition and the right-wing press.

Neither the "stab in the back" theory nor Schadenfreude appear to fit the situation. In the calm of the future, historians will conclude that Willy Brandt, like the central figure in an ancient Greek tragedy, was destroyed by a flaw in his own character.

The indestructible political legacy of the man is the reconciliation with the Soviet block, the rehabilitation of his country, and the often forgotten fact that he persuaded the underdog and the Scandinavians to purge their hate and fear of the Germans.

Against that we have now to set the fact that his private life bore a resemblance in one respect, apparently, to that of David Lloyd George.

Advertisement for French Line shipping services. Text: 'FRANCE' will be sailing from Southampton to New York on May 24, June 7 and 21, July 5 and 19, August 2, 16 and 30, September 13 and 27, October 11 and 25, December 13. On the return, 'France' leaves New York on Thursday, arriving Southampton the following Wednesday. For details and fares contact your travel agent or French Line, 20 Cockspur St. London SW1. Tel: 01-839 9040. Includes French Line logo and slogan 'It's the only way to go'.

Rome journalists occupy own paper

From Peter Nichols Rome, May 9

The editorial staff of the Rome daily newspaper *Il Messaggero* made use of their own front page one morning this week to announce bitterly that the newspaper had now been sold over their heads. They described the sale as part of a deliberate policy aimed at suffocating the freedom of the press and democratic liberties.

The purchase completes the departure from the newspaper of the Perrone family who owned it completely until a year ago. Last May, half of the shares were purchased from a member of the family in a highly controversial move said to have had the backing of the Christian Democratic Party.

The purchaser was a right-wing Catholic publisher, Signor Edilio Rusconi. Now the other half of the shares have passed, it is understood, to the Montedison company whose president, Signor Eugenio Cefis, is generally regarded as having a close relationship with the present Christian Democratic Party leadership.

The *Il Messaggero* staff have declared an indefinite strike, with meetings each evening. They say that no one will be allowed into the building to take over the newspaper without the staff's consent.

The timing of the sale of *Il Messaggero* adds its own drama. For weeks now, there have been disturbing stories about changes and projected changes in the proprietorship of several newspapers, as well as rumours about agreements among leading politicians and industrialists on questions of editorial policy.

These moves are reliably reported to involve at least six newspapers apart from *Il Messaggero*, including the Milan *Corriere della Sera* over which, it has been said, the chairman of Montedison has long wanted to have some control.

Signor Cefis is also said to have been the supporter of the projected founding of a new Milan newspaper, to be called *Il Giornale*. Former *Corriere* journalists have been recruited for the new newspaper.

The *Il Messaggero* staff in their statements this week connected the sale of their newspaper and the actual and reported changes elsewhere with the present campaign for the abrogation of divorce.

A referendum is being held this weekend on the subject of divorce and fears have been expressed that the political character imposed on the campaign for or against divorce might well preclude a more lasting detour in Italian democracy.

Frau Klarsfeld allowed bail

Bonn, May 9.—Frau Beate Klarsfeld, held in Cologne since April 17 on a warrant alleging she and her husband tried to kidnap a former Nazi officer in 1971 to make him serve a life sentence passed in absentia in France, has been released on bail.

Her Israeli lawyer said that she would appear for trial on June 26.—Reuter.

Herr Brandt's detractors find fertile ground for sowing seeds of rumour

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, May 9

Two tendencies in the German national character, if there be such a thing, are now locked in combat for the first time on the personality of Herr Willy Brandt, the fallen Chancellor.

On the left, which is to say within Herr Brandt's Social Democratic Party, a new legend of the "stab in the back" is being feverishly developed.

On the right, among the opposition and the newspapers which support it, there is Schadenfreude, accompanied by the not altogether unprecedented or unrelated interest in kicking a man when he is down.

Today several newspapers and magazines have begun retelling the rumours about Herr Brandt's private life which have been common, not to say very common, gossip here for years, particularly in the last fortnight since the so-called "spy in the Chancellery" was arrested.

Yesterday it was merely reported that Herr Günter Gollum, the suspected spy and Herr Brandt's personal assistant for party matters, had led to Herr Brandt's resignation.

He had, it was stated, threatened to reveal all he knew about alleged carelessness with top secret papers by the former Chancellor, and "pleasantry" details of his private life" if he was brought to trial rather than returned to East Germany.

In today's press, specific stories have been retailed. The British concept of libel being opposition and the newspapers which support it, there is Schadenfreude, accompanied by the not altogether unprecedented or unrelated interest in kicking a man when he is down.

But there is nothing in any of it, published or unpublished, to suggest that Herr Brandt is anything but a normal human being made up of virtues and faults.

The faults may come to include excessive honesty, self-indulgence, naivety, indiscretion and a strong tendency to trust the unworthy. There is a

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Russians embarrassed by resignation over 'spy'

From Edmund Stevens Moscow, May 9

Herr Brandt's abrupt resignation as Chancellor of West Germany is being handled differently by the Russian press. It has not mentioned the role or even the name of Günter Gollum, the alleged East German spy who had ferreted his way into Herr Brandt's entourage.

Unmentioned also is the story of how Herr Brandt, who pioneered East-West détente and humiliated by the East Germans after he won them diplomatic recognition and United Nations membership.

A Tass report in today's Moscow newspapers refers briefly to the Chancellor's statement to the Social Democratic group in the Bundestag on his reasons for his resignation, but gives only that part in which Herr Brandt pledged not to forsake the cause to which he had devoted his life.

Tass claims that political observers in Bonn give as the main reason for Herr Brandt's resignation "difficulties of an internal political character, also the campaign of defamation to which he was subjected by the Opposition".

But the Kremlin leaders can scarcely accept that at face value because they know only too well that Herr Brandt was the heart and soul of his Ostpolitik.

At the very least Moscow can expect a hardening of Bonn's attitude.

Whatever the repercussions, the prevailing optimism here is that in the long run the roots of détente are by now deep enough and strong enough to survive, especially in the economic field.

Such doctoring may serve some internal propaganda needs, but is unlikely to remove the blush from East German faces or lessen the impact on world opinion of this self-inflicted blow to the Soviet block's détente policy.

Further, a number of Social Democrats, and even a few Free Democrats, are unhappy about the role of Herr Genschler himself in the events preceding the resignation.

Soon after the arrest of Herr Guillaume, Herr Genschler said there was no question of his being exchanged for prisoners held by the East Germans. This statement not only tied the Government's hands, it led by all accounts to an alleged attempt to blackmail Herr Brandt to get Herr Guillaume out.

Finally, the Free Democrats have sought an extension of the deadline for the nomination of presidential candidates from today to Tuesday, the eve of the election. This seems a curious thing to do when Government and Opposition have each put up a candidate.

The anti-Genschler elements want Herr Scheel to stay on both as party chairman and Foreign Minister. To stop Herr Genschler they would accept Dr Richard von Weizsäcker, the respected opposition nominee, as President.

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Salazar exile invests as university rector

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, May 9

Dr Rui Luís Gomes, one of Portugal's prominent left-wing exiles who returned home last week, has been invested as Rector of Oporto University. Seventeen years ago he was dismissed from his professorship by Dr Salazar, the late Prime Minister, because of his political activities.

He returns to the university at the request of the students. During his exile Dr Gomes, who is one of Portugal's most brilliant mathematicians, was a professor in Argentina and at Recife University in Brazil.

In 1949 he stood as an opposition candidate for President but his candidacy was rejected by the Council of State. He served a prison sentence for his political activities from August, 1956 to September, 1957, after which he left the country.

At his investiture as rector he assured his fellow professors and students that he would work for the establishment of confidence between them.

About 500 political prisoners of the former regime are covered by an amnesty conceded by the junta, a legal source disclosed today. The execution of their cases has been put into the hands of Dr António Monteiro, the assistant public prosecutor, who has established his headquarters in the Law Court building.

People who have lived on worked clandestinely for years are beginning to emerge. On the east coast, Senhor Assunção de Sines, 100 miles south of Lisbon, was denounced as a communist and lived for 25 years in Lisbon under a false identity.

Our New York Correspondent writes: The heads of the United Nations Commission today issued a call for Portugal to open negotiations immediately with the national liberation movements in its African territories. The charge, the said, should be "effective against garrillas in Portuguese territories."

The statement was made in a press conference by Mr Salil Ahmed Salim, the Tanzanian chairman of the Commission's committee. Mr Edwin Ochi Nigerian chairman of the special committee on apartheid, and Mr Rashleigh Jackson, Guyanese president of the Council for Namibia (South-West Africa).

Guerrillas blow up train

Beira, May 9.—Guerrillas today blew up a goods train on Mozambique's Beira-Malawi railway line with landmines near the major railway station of Inhambane, 120 miles north of here, informed sources said. No one was hurt.

The sudden spate of guerrilla violence which has claimed at least nine lives during the past two days, is the first flare-up in this Portuguese East African territory since the military coup in Lisbon two weeks ago.

The attacks followed a coup on May 3 by Samora Machel, Frelimo leader, for the guerrillas to step up the fight against Portuguese forces in Mozambique. The Lisbon junta has since offered a ceasefire to guerrillas in Portuguese Africa.

Dar es Salaam, May 9.—The Foreign Ministers of Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire and the Congo called today for an intensification of the guerrilla war in Portugal's African territories. Reuter.

Monaco marks 25 years since the accession

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, May 9

Prince Rainier of Monaco today celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne of the Principality. The ceremonies to mark the event will reach a climax on Sunday when the Prince, Princess Grace and their three children invite all their 4,500 subjects to a mass picnic.

The Prince has, always all in these 25 years, ensured the Principality's economic transformation, multiplying the Monegasque business turnover some 183 times. There are now about 690 firms employing 18,000 people.

The famous Société des Bains de Mer, running Monaco's gaming and luxury hotel business, now accounts for some 30 per cent of the Principality's business activities.

Government resigns in Iceland

Reykjavik, May 9.—The left-wing Government of Mr. Ólafur Jóhannesson resigned during the night and a general election will be held on June 30.

Mr Jóhannesson's coalition, which included the People's Union (Communists), lost its majority in Parliament this week because of growing dissatisfaction over the country's economic difficulties. It had been in office for three years.

The last elections in June, 1971, unseated a coalition government formed by the Independence Party and the Social Democrats, who won 28 seats in the 60-seat Althing (Parliament).

The Progressive Party led by Mr Jóhannesson won 17 seats, the People's Union 10 and the Liberal Left, five, making a total of 32 seats.

The three parties polled 51.2 per cent of the vote. Mr Jóhannesson took office on July 14, 1971, with two Communists in his seven-man Cabinet.—Agence France-Presse.

Paris bourse open again after strike

Paris, May 9.—The Paris Bourse reopened today after a strike of nearly six weeks, the longest in its history. No unusual rises or falls were reported, however, and share prices showed little change.

Senora Allende appeals for aid in Netherlands

From Our Correspondent The Hague, May 9

Senora Hortensia Allen widow of the Chilean President who died during the military coup last September, is visiting the Netherlands to help raise funds for the resistance Chile.

She has been received at highest government level, has talked to the Parliament Commission for Foreign Affairs and Mr Joop den Uyl, the Prime Minister, to whom she appealed for help to isolate the present regime in Chile economic and politically.

The working classes in are "living on bread and Senora Allende has told us nothing.

The money collected in Netherlands will be sent to Senora Allende in Rome which organizes European aid for Chilean resistance.

Why Poppy Day?

In remembering the dead by wearing a Poppy it's sometimes easy to forget that the money you give for it is support the living—the dependants and disabled to also of two World Wars but also of many little wars between and since. The annual Poppy Appeal can possibly cover the cost of the Legion's activities to make life liveable for the thousands of survivors who need and deserve our help—pensions, Rest homes, Rehabilitation Centres, Workshops, Jobs, Mental Allowances to the permanently disabled and widows—and advice and assistance of every kind.

We depend on donations and legacies just as much on Poppy Collections. Please send something now to: The Royal British Legion, 49 Pall Mall, London SW1. Tel: 01-930 8131.

Freedom of Speech

Are students wrong to ban 'apostles of racialism' from the campus? Is academic disruption ever a necessary part of the Socialist presence in the university? Follow the debate on academic freedom in the THES with Ralph Miliband, the full NUS resolution on racialism and a reply from Conservative students.

Also in this week's issue: Examinations: Special articles by two dons at York University—Edmund Jones and Robert Jones. Polytechnic profile: Trent. 'Gossip' at the University of Wales. Social anthropology: special review pages.

Higher Education

On sale at newsagents every Friday, price 10p.

Advertisement for Royal Navy recruitment. Text: 'We'll pay you £1,200 a year for your place at university.' To qualify you must have, among other things, a place on a full-time degree course. For all the details of this, and the many other opportunities open to intelligent young men in today's Royal Navy, clip the coupon. It could bring you £1,200 in return. Captain WR Canning, RN, Officer Entry Section, (9CF1), Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BE. Includes Royal Navy logo and 'RN ROYAL NAVY' text.

Advertisement for TAP Portuguese Airways. Text: 'Holidays in Portugal: for 3 1/2p you're half way there.' A 3 1/2p stamp will bring you colour brochures about a warm, friendly country—still wholly unspoiled. Called Portugal. Read about it, and you'll be half way to coming—on a holiday you'll always remember. Write to: TAP Portuguese Airways, 21 Portland Place, London W1N 4HQ. Or ring 01-637 4941. We're as big as an airline should be. Includes TAP logo and 'THE INTERCONTINENTAL AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL' text.

Advertisement for The Royal British Legion. Text: 'Why Poppy Day?' In remembering the dead by wearing a Poppy it's sometimes easy to forget that the money you give for it is support the living—the dependants and disabled to also of two World Wars but also of many little wars between and since. The annual Poppy Appeal can possibly cover the cost of the Legion's activities to make life liveable for the thousands of survivors who need and deserve our help—pensions, Rest homes, Rehabilitation Centres, Workshops, Jobs, Mental Allowances to the permanently disabled and widows—and advice and assistance of every kind. We depend on donations and legacies just as much on Poppy Collections. Please send something now to: The Royal British Legion, 49 Pall Mall, London SW1. Tel: 01-930 8131. Includes Royal British Legion logo and 'THE ROYAL BRITISH LEGION' text.

Advertisement for The Times Higher Education Supplement. Text: 'Freedom of Speech' Are students wrong to ban 'apostles of racialism' from the campus? Is academic disruption ever a necessary part of the Socialist presence in the university? Follow the debate on academic freedom in the THES with Ralph Miliband, the full NUS resolution on racialism and a reply from Conservative students. Also in this week's issue: Examinations: Special articles by two dons at York University—Edmund Jones and Robert Jones. Polytechnic profile: Trent. 'Gossip' at the University of Wales. Social anthropology: special review pages. THE TIMES Higher Education SUPPLEMENT On sale at newsagents every Friday, price 10p.

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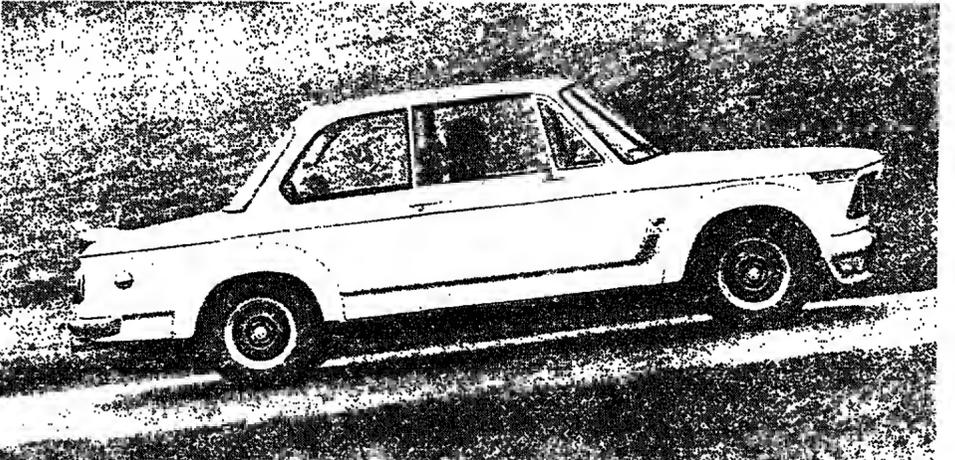


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OVERSEAS

Senators' inquiry into original Watergate prosecution can only add to White House agony

From Fred Emery Washington, May 9 The Senate judiciary committee, not to be outdone by its House counterpart, confirmed today that it is to open an inquiry into the conduct of the original criminal investigation of the Watergate break-in...

In line for new appearances are Mr Richard Kleindienst, Attorney General at the time, and Mr Henry Petersen, Assistant Attorney General, who went on for a while in the spring of 1973 to become the President's conduit to the mushrooming investigation...

to recommend new legislation to ensure against future Watergate. The draft, tentative and, above all, staff conclusions have hit the headlines sensationally with rehashed versions of either old allegations, or by now generally accepted allegations that will have to be decided by the courts...



King Hussein and Queen Alya of Jordan with their newly-born daughter Haya.

Dr Kissinger in talks with King Faisal

Riyadh, May 9.—Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, left here tonight for Cairo after a six-hour visit to the Saudi Arabian capital...

Faisal and his delegation, who visit to the United States, began on May 23. Tel Aviv, May 9.—Israeli leaders today studied Syria's reaction to their plan for a settlement on the Golan Heights...

Chicago Tribune withdraws its support of Mr Nixon, demanding his removal

From Peter Strafford New York, May 9 The Chicago Tribune, one of the leading Republican newspapers in the Middle West, today publishes a strong leading article calling for President Nixon's resignation or impeachment...

300,000 words we have seen the private man and we are appalled. What manner of man is the Richard Nixon who emerges from the transcripts of the White House tapes? We see a man who, in the words of his old friend and defender, Senator Hugh Scott, took a principal part in a 'shabby, immoral and disgusting performance'...

willing to be led. He displays disarming gaps in knowledge. He is suspicious of his staff. His loyalty is minimal. His greatest concern is to create a record that will save him and his administration. The Chicago Tribune says that Republican politicians are defecting in droves...

Mr Trudeau sets July 8 election date

Ottawa, May 9.—Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, today set July 8 as the date for a general election in Canada. He announced the date after a 45-minute meeting with his Cabinet...

Threat of more strikes in India

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, May 9 India's crippling national rail strike continued for the second day today as the Lok Sabha (Lower House) in Delhi debated a motion of no confidence brought by Opposition parties against Mrs Gandhi's ruling Congress Party...

all employees who obeyed the strike summons would face disciplinary action under the Defence of India emergency regulations, introduced during the 1971 war. These are still in force. More than 500 railwaymen were tonight reported to have been dismissed from their jobs since the strike began...

Indonesia to receive \$352m in aid

From Our Correspondent The Hague, May 9 The Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia (IGGI), group of 13 donor countries, has agreed to give Indonesia \$352m in aid during the financial year 1974-75. This is \$25m more than in the preceding year...

The members of the IGGI, including Britain, concluded in their annual meeting in Amsterdam that Indonesia is in a transitional phase and its economy is developing. The increased revenue which Indonesia enjoys from its exports was a main topic of the meeting...

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OVERSEAS

Religious party holds up formation of new Israel Cabinet

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, May 9

While the attempt by Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, to arrange a Syria-Israel disengagement agreement steadily gains momentum, a related political drama is being played out in Jerusalem—the intricate negotiations by Mr. Yitzhak Rabin to form a new Government to succeed that of Mrs. Golda Meir.

Mr. Rabin, a former Chief of Staff and Ambassador in Washington, is Minister of Labour in the present Government. When he accepted President Katsir's invitation to resign as Cabinet member after being chosen by the Labour Party as its Prime Minister-designate, Mr. Rabin said confidently that he hoped to submit a list of ministers well within the three weeks allowed to him.

However, he has found the Cabinet-forming process more difficult than he expected and two weeks have passed without result. If necessary, Mr. Rabin can ask for another 21 days when the present mandate runs out on May 17, but he is doubting his efforts to complete his task before then.

The delay in setting up a new Government is causing criticism. The Israel constitution provides that when a Prime Minister has resigned the outgoing Government should continue in office until a new one is set up.

Many people feel it is wrong that a caretaker Government, including ministers who are held to blame for mistakes leading to the October war, should be tak-

ing crucial decisions on Israel's future, such as where to redraw the border on the Golan Heights.

Mr. Menahem Begin, the Opposition leader, has repeatedly declared that a Government which has resigned has no authority to commit the nation to withdraw from occupied territory.

Mr. Rabin's chief difficulty is that although he set out to renew the coalition between the Labour Alignment, the National Religious Party and the Independent Liberals, the NRP so far has rejected all his invitations to serve in the Government. He needs its 10 seats to give him a comfortable margin, with 68 out of the 120 Knesset members.

The NRP fears that a Government led by Mr. Rabin may be too susceptible to remarks made by him recently when he hinted at the possibility of the return to Arab control of Ramallah, near Jerusalem, and Etzion, a group of Jewish settlements near Bethlehem.

Labour Party leaders would prefer a Government with a majority, however small. They maintain that in spite of the protest movements and strikes which have developed in the past few months, the party won a mandate last December to rule for four years and that Mr. Rabin is entitled to serve out that term if he succeeds in forming a Government.

This view is becoming more and more unpopular in Israel and the demand for another general election this year is growing stronger.

29 missing after earthquake in Japan

From Peter Hazlehurst
Tokyo, May 9

Twenty-nine people were missing tonight after a strong earthquake ripped across south-eastern Japan, touching off landslides and fires.

At least 117 houses and buildings were destroyed. One person is known to have died and another 26 were injured.

The earthquake, which rumbled through and started residents in Tokyo, jolted the Izu peninsula, 90 miles south-west of the capital. It disrupted train services and blocked roads in areas adjoining the Izu peninsula. The epicentre of the earthquake was in the Pacific Ocean, 12 miles from the peninsula.

As minor tremors continued to shake the area later today, officials instructed schoolchildren to evacuate potentially dangerous premises.

Many Japanese, conscious of their country's unstable geological structure, were reminded of the horror of the great Kanto earthquake which destroyed 408,000 homes and killed 59,331 people in 1923.



Ronald Biggs talking to reporters in Rio de Janeiro yesterday.

Mr Biggs mobbed by reporters

Rio de Janeiro, May 9.—Ronald Biggs, the British train robber, was mobbed by Brazilian journalists today when he left the safety of his seaside apartment.

The journalists mobbed Mr Biggs and carried him physically into a park nearby when the car in which he was being driven ran out of petrol on a coastal road. Questioned by the reporters, he denied that he was trying to make money by charging big fees for interviews. He said he was only trying to protect the exclusivity of his memoirs, which were being written by a British journalist friend.

"I am not in financial troubles, but the money from the train robbery ran out eight years ago", he said.

Earlier he told reporters squatting outside his apartment that he was afraid London detectives would try to kidnap him. He has 27 days left to find a nation willing to give him residence before the Brazilian Ministry of Justice deports him to a country of its choice.

Mr Biggs, aged 44, is out of jail on conditional liberty. He must not stay out later than 10 pm, may not drink alcohol or visit night clubs, and must report once a week to the police.

According to legal sources in the federal capital of Brasilia, Mr Biggs has still "a more than fair chance" of remaining in Brazil if the supreme appeals court rules in his favour.—Reuter and AP.

Sensitive issue of automation threatens to eliminate most of the printers' jobs on main newspapers

Battle in New York composing rooms

From Peter Strafford
New York, May 9

A quiet, but determined test of strength is now under way in New York between the main daily newspapers and the printers' union. It centres on the sensitive issue of automation in the composing room, and the fact that it is good for newspaper economics but cuts out most of the jobs held by printers.

So far, none of the three papers—the *New York Times*, the *Daily News* and the *Post*—has failed to come out. There appears, in fact, to be a general determination to avoid another damaging strike of the sort that has killed so many New York papers in the past.

But things moved nearer to a showdown last Monday night when the *Daily News*, which has lost a great deal of advertising in recent weeks as a result of a printers' go-slow, decided it had had enough. It switched to a new automated process by which it can print without the printers.

The printers immediately set up picket lines outside the building in an attempt to stop the paper coming out but the other unions crossed them. Since then, the *Daily News*, smaller and with a different look to its pages, has continued to be printed on a temporary basis on the new machines by non-union staff.

The question now is how long both sides will hold out. Mr. Bertram Powers, the forceful leader of the New York printers, maintains that the *Daily News* cannot hold out for long, and that the test will come when it

has to produce the big Sunday papers. But he himself is not being supported by his parent union, the International Typographical Union, and this means that his members are deprived of strike benefits.

The dispute has its roots back in 1970, when a new three-year contract was worked out between the newspapers and all the unions concerned. It was generally regarded as a generous settlement, which gave the unions substantial wage increases without extracting any undertaking from them about automation, an oversight which the managements came to regret later on.

Next time round, therefore, they resolved to do better, and they have made automation the main issue ever since negotiations for a new contract got under way early last year.

They have told the printers that they will guarantee them jobs for the rest of their working lives, but that in return they want unlimited rights to introduce automation into their composing rooms.

The printers replied that they accepted automation and the abolition of jobs that it entailed. But they wanted much firmer guarantees than they had been offered, and they wanted the papers to pay the printers bonuses as incentives to retire.

Both sides recognize that once new automatic equipment is introduced, virtually all the printers' jobs, as they exist at present, will disappear. Some of the printers would be retrained

to work the new equipment, while others would have to be transferred to other jobs, probably very unlike what they had been doing.

The negotiations have now been under way, on and off, for well over a year. They have been brought to a pitch by the response by the *Daily News*, but Mr Powers said this week that battle had only been joined. He did not expect the crucial test for some weeks.

Mr Powers was himself very much involved when the *Daily News* made its switch to automated equipment this week. He was in the composing room when the first magnesium plates were brought in from the new process. The printers refused to handle them, and he himself twisted one in his hands so that it became unusable.

The management called the police, and all the printers, some 200 at the time, were herded off the premises. Mr Powers and seven of the printers were taken to court, and charged with criminal trespass.

The *New York Times* and the *Post* have not been involved in this particular dispute, since the printers have been concentrating on the *Daily News*. But the *Times*, which has automated equipment installed and ready for use, has promised to help the *News* if it runs into trouble, an undertaking taken to mean that it would print it on its own presses. This would almost certainly provoke the printers into extending their action.

45 divisions line up on each side of Sino-Soviet border

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

China and the Soviet Union both built up their forces to a level of 45 divisions on each side of the border areas last year. But the likelihood of a Russian attack on China this year is discounted in a new analysis published today.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies in its Strategic Survey 1973, refers to speculation that the Soviet Union, if it did want to attack China, would have to do it soon. After 15 years of mutual suspicion, Chinese capabilities were nearing the point where a "surgical strike" on their nuclear installations by the Russians could no longer be certain of success.

The institute says that evidence suggests a great deal of Soviet effort has been devoted to the construction of barracks, family quarters, road and rail links and permanent training grounds near the border—all of which suggests a "garrison force".

The Soviet forces, which do not seem to have been reinforced from Europe or western Russia, include surface-to-surface missiles, and the 500-mile range Scaleboard. Their air defences include the Sam-6 missile which proved itself in the Middle East war last October.

The institute says: "With the powerful Pacific fleet and its air-based naval air arm, the Soviet theatre forces in the Sino-Soviet border area provide a balanced, hard-hitting and effective force which is trained and equipped both for nuclear and for non-nuclear operations."

On the other hand, the institute goes on, it is difficult to believe the Soviet Union could launch a successful offensive into Manchuria and north China without major reinforcement of the 5 divisions, even if they were supported by tactical nuclear weapons.

Russia's nuclear forces could probably have destroyed the Chinese missile force in 1964 or during the Cultural Revolution, the institute says, adding that it

is arguable whether they could do so today. Some experts think that the increase in the Chinese forces, their dispersal and the hardening of the missile sites, have made it less than certain that the Russians could succeed.

The Soviet leaders must also conclude, says the survey, that a Soviet attack on China would damage their relations with the United States, cause a wave of anti-Soviet outbursts throughout the Third World, prove a major setback to their European policy and bring about a sea change in sympathy for China throughout the world. It would also rule out any chance of a pro-Russian government in Peking.

When Mao Tse-tung goes, the Soviet leadership will undoubtedly try to influence Chinese politics, the institute predicts. But, it adds, "The evidence suggests that the Soviet Union can do little to prevent or delay the growth of China's strategic forces. She must ride out the Mao era and hope that the successor regimes will be either less bitterly anti-Soviet or less homogenous than the present centralized dictatorship."

The institute believes also that the Russians will continue to station a large permanent garrison in the Far East to underline their strength.

In its review of last year, the institute attaches most significance to the Arabs' successful use of their oil weapon in the Middle East. It is this which produced the greatest shock, the most potent sense of a new era. The survey says that it extended the political arena more than any event since the Chinese Revolution.

"As for the fighting itself, the survey thinks that Nato forces as a result will have to look again at their force levels. The size of the Soviet and American air lifts suggested that the attrition rates were almost certainly higher than those now used for war planning in Europe."

The institute describes as "alarming" the increase in arms sales to the Persian Gulf, notably to Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Leading article, page 23

Russian trawler rescues five

Wellington, May 9.—A Russian trawler today took five men off a storm-battered New Zealand research vessel.

The *Acheron*, reported to be making for Dunedin on one engine with her side stove in. Four men stayed on board.

UN call to help countries hit by price increases

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, May 9

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, today launched an appeal for immediate assistance to the countries worst hit by recent price increases, including that of oil.

He sent the appeal to 44 countries with the request that they should announce their contributions by June 15.

The appeal derives from the recent special session of the General Assembly on raw materials and development. The intention is that the assistance countries

should go to poor countries with severe balance of payments difficulties so that they can maintain their essential imports over the next 12 months.

In his appeal, Dr Waldheim said that any assistance given should be in addition to existing levels of aid and should be provided soon. So far as possible, it should be in the form of grants or, where this was not possible, low-interest loans.

The appeal was sent to the main industrialized countries and the main oil-producing countries.

Illness keeps Chinese Premier from banquet

From David Ennava
Beijing, May 9

Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, is unwell and might cancel his attendance at a banquet given in his honour by President Senghor of Senegal.

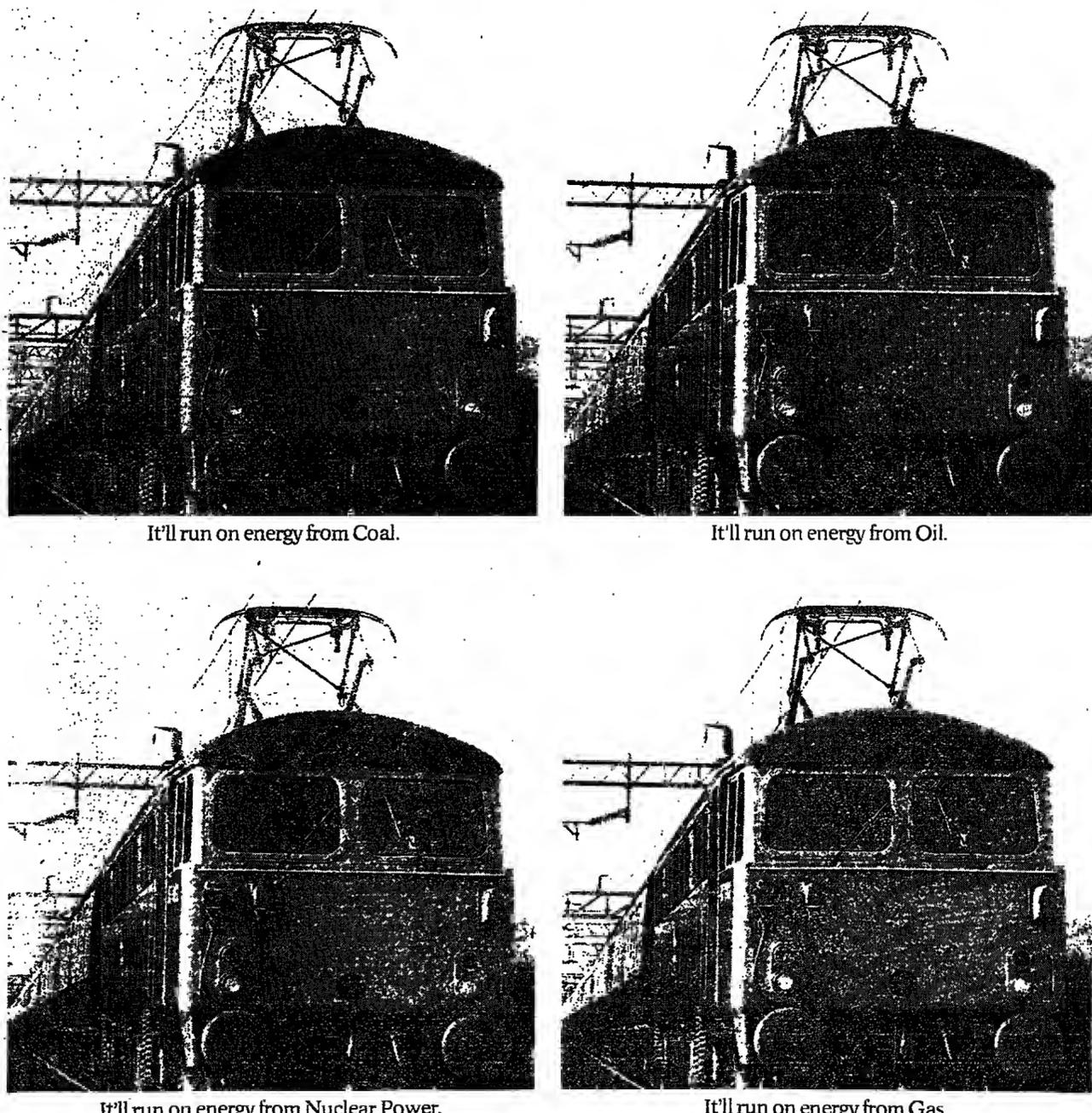
Official Chinese sources said that Mr Chou's sickness was not serious but recalled that he is aged 76.

Mr Chou has been scrupulously attending all banquets given in far foreign heads of government visiting Peking in the past few years. Though he looked alert and healthy at his public appearance a few days ago, there have been reports recently of the excessive work load which he has to bear.

As Prime Minister and chief spokesman on foreign affairs, he had been taking on responsibilities which would be shared between several men in most countries.

Some observers have noted that the reports of Mr Chou's fatigue have coincided with the increasing prominence of Mr Tang Hsiao-ping, a Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Politburo, who last year emerged from seven years in political obscurity after his disgrace in the Cultural Revolution.

There is, however, still no obvious successor to the post of Prime Minister, should Mr Chou become further incapacitated, and there is no obvious successor of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.



It'll run on energy from Coal.

It'll run on energy from Oil.

It'll run on energy from Nuclear Power.

It'll run on energy from Gas.

It'll take more than one energy crisis to stop our railways running.

Oil as we now know to our cost, is unlikely ever to be cheap again. It may not always be in plentiful supply either.

So we've got to develop a transport system that doesn't depend on it.

Which is just what we are doing by electrifying our railways.

Electric locomotives run on any source of energy: oil, coal, nuclear or gas.

The advantage for Britain is obvious. If one fuel becomes scarce or too expensive, a vital part of our rail system can be switched to another.

Electrification today means we won't be stopped in our tracks tomorrow.



A Great British Investment

SPORT Cricket New system still costs too much among middle order players

By John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent NORTHAMPTON: Yorkshire, with six second innings wickets in hand, are 77 runs ahead of Northamptonshire.

Yorkshire's traditional weakness against spin could have cost them this match. After taking a first innings lead of 15, they fell foul of Musbatq, who, on a bitterly cold evening, bowled beautifully.

When Boycott was out, he and Lumb had been in no trouble. But at 34 Musbatq came and in the first over of his new maidens, he bowled Sharpe, Johnson and Lumb.

Lancashire pair helped by cold morning By Alan Gibson TAUNTON: Lancashire, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 83 runs ahead of Somerset.

I should not have spoken kindly of the weather yesterday. This bleak May resented it.

Nevertheless, it was a good morning for Lancashire, who were in control from the start.

Lloyd and Wood took the wickets that came their way, not taking a wicket in the first 10 overs.

Worcestershire v Kent AT WORCESTER KENT: First innings 242 (100 overs) D. W. Llewellyn 100, S. Turner 58.

Worcestershire's First Innings: D. W. Llewellyn 100, S. Turner 58, M. J. Smith 47, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31.

Worcestershire's Second Innings: J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31.

Minor Counties CASTLETON: Northamptonshire 123 (50 overs) vs. Gloucestershire 112 (50 overs).

Today's cricket LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Indians 010.



Jackman batting yesterday, when he scored a half century.

Nottinghamshire beaten by Surrey in two days

By Peter Marson GUILDFORD: Surrey (16 bats) beat Nottinghamshire (3) by 10 wickets. Surrey's bowlers, led by Arnold, brought about the county's first championship success when Nottinghamshire were bowled out at the end of the second day yesterday.

Nottinghamshire's batsmen were bowled out for 35, with the unfortunates being out for 13 runs each.

Nottinghamshire's First Innings: M. J. Smith 47, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31.

Nottinghamshire's Second Innings: J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31.

Warwick v Middlesex AT BIRMINGHAM WARWICK: First innings 262 (94.2 overs) U. A. C. Smith 4 for 100.

Warwick's First Innings: U. A. C. Smith 4 for 100, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31.

Warwick's Second Innings: J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31.

Oxford U v Derbyshire AT OXFORD DERBYSHIRE: First innings 252 for 10 (110.2 overs) D. W. Llewellyn 100.

Oxford's First Innings: D. W. Llewellyn 100, S. Turner 58, M. J. Smith 47, J. G. Lister 31.

Oxford's Second Innings: J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31.

Cambridge University v Gloucestershire AT CAMBRIDGE: First innings 252 for 10 (110.2 overs) D. W. Llewellyn 100.

Cambridge's First Innings: D. W. Llewellyn 100, S. Turner 58, M. J. Smith 47, J. G. Lister 31.

Football Mercer will give no prizes for running

The England football team to play Wales in Cardiff tomorrow will be led by Joe Mercer's personal choice. The temporary team manager made that clear at last night's training session.

Mr Mercer said: "I have always dreamed of being England manager and in fact, I was on the shortlist originally, but they preferred Alf Ramsey."

When Mr Mercer announces the team this afternoon he will concede that the quality is not good. He said: "That, I think, is the most important point. Quality will always bring results, but success may not come immediately."

Burnley win third place before a crowd of 4,000

Leicester City 0 Burnley 1 The play-off for third place in the FA Cup between sides heavily depleted by international calls was won by a goal from the Burnley teenager, Ray Hanlin, just before half-time.

The League management committee, meeting in London on Tuesday, will discuss the new rules for the play-offs.

Webb leaves Chelsea at own request

The publicised disputes and internal upheavals at Chelsea were revived yesterday when David Webb, the club's star defender, was placed on the transfer list at his own request.

Queen's Park Rangers are believed to be ready to make an offer, and Webb's first club, Orient, may be interested in his services to replace the departed defender.

Under-25 competition CHELSEA: First innings 252 for 10 (110.2 overs) D. W. Llewellyn 100.

Chelsea's First Innings: D. W. Llewellyn 100, S. Turner 58, M. J. Smith 47, J. G. Lister 31.

Chelsea's Second Innings: J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31, J. G. Lister 31.

Show jumping A load off Sir Michael's mind

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris Harvey Smith, whose horse, Volvo, won the show jumping championship at the last Royal Windsor Horse Show, returned to the winner's enclosure at Windsor yesterday.

Both riders are of the opinion that the participation of amateurs in open championships, led by Sir Michael Ansell, the chairman of the British Equestrian Federation, is a good thing.

The new season of the show jumping competition will begin in July with a view to purchasing a new horse. A large class of 20 novices did not contain any newcomers of outstanding merit.

Rugby Union Lions impress locals and Springboks impress Lions

St. Louis, May 9.—The British Lions Rugby Union side gave an impressive display of scrummaging here today when their coach, Sydney Millar, put his men through the second practice of their Southern Cross tour.

The Lions play the first match of their tour against the Transvaal in Potchefstroom next Wednesday. Yesterday, several members of the touring party visited Johannesburg to watch the junior Springbok A side.

Tennis Laver lacks accuracy to beat Smith in WCT event

From Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent Dallas, May 9 Newcombe, the favourite, will play Smith, the holder, in the semi-final round of the World Championship Tennis (WCT) event.

WCT have always been entertaining and patronising in their quest for improvements. They have spent about \$5,000 on research into this device which was designed by two San Diego tennis players.

Real Tennis Same pairs as last year in semi-finals By Our Real Tennis Correspondent

Wills, the amateur champion, and Frank Willis and Christopher Egan, the Manchester professional, will meet in the semi-finals.

Croquet CHELTENHAM: First innings 252 for 10 (110.2 overs) D. W. Llewellyn 100.

Welsh RU test reaction to league

The possibility of setting up a league is being eyed by the Welsh Rugby Union. It is suggested that the top 16 clubs, comprising the top 16 gate clubs, would play at first class.

Smaller clubs would compete in a district level with a play-off district system to be introduced in the second division. It is for the Welsh Rugby Union these are only suggestions.

Warboys left to carry Britain's hopes Stephen Warboys reached second round of the tennis tournament sponsored by Rothmans yesterday.

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Warboys left to carry Britain's hopes

Stephen Warboys reached second round of the tennis tournament sponsored by Rothmans yesterday. He is American, Norman Holmes.

With Christopher Wells 6-2, 6-4 to Ernie Ewart (3) and John Peish being the other winners in the first round.

The other semi-final will be played between the world number 1, Jimmy Connors, and the world number 2, Bjorn Borg.

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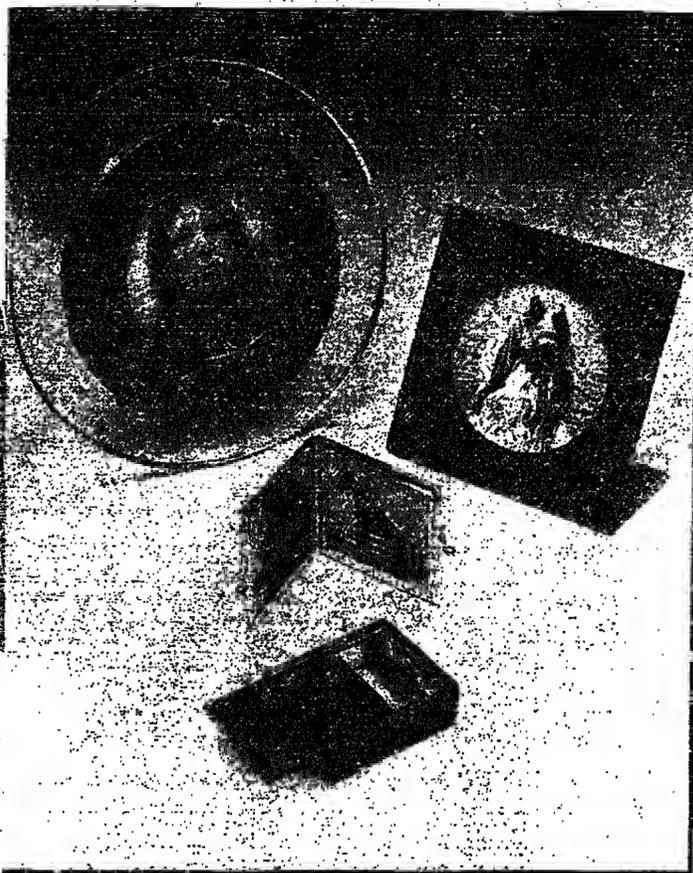
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Shopping around

Sheila Black



The Christian Dior shop at 9 Conduit Street, London, W1, has a knack for original presents. I like the present range of plastic "tortoiseshell" which, even if it doesn't look like tortoiseshell (which it does) looks richer than its prices suggest. The photograph frames are unusual—the round one (top left in the picture) is of ear and tortoiseshell plastic. The outer diameter is about 7in and the actual photo-frame diameter is 3in; the price being £5. The square-frame (4½in) has a round picture hole and costs £3. There is a very pretty one, like frames for three

miniatures in a row on a 5½in piece of tortoiseshell, at £2.75 (not in the picture). The handbag or pocket frame is a flat, gold-coloured metal (nearly 2½in square). The two sides clip together firmly—a really smart little possession or gift, this, at £4. The little pill-box is also attractive, though rather too large for a pocket and more handbag or table size at about 2in by 1½in (£1.50 only). Everything can be posted, the cost usually being about 30p. Telephone Miss Moon to ask about what appeals to you—01-499 6255.

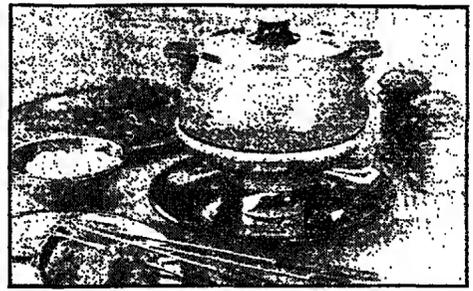
Photograph by Trevor Sutton

I have been getting three of the new, electrical, thermostatically controlled fondue sets tried out. Sadly, in a way, the least elegant appears to be the best performer, so here it is. It seems to cook better and it does have the advantage of being easy to clear away as soon as it is finished with. On this one, the Siemens, the base plate does not get too hot to handle, whereas base plates on the other two do. There is a safety clamp with this, which is probably a good idea if the flex trails where it might trip someone and so be brought tumbling.

The base plate does, however, get slightly warm and it is designed to stand on top of the plates, taking the chill off the one just under it. The Siemens is in a green enamel or a copper-coloured finish, and in one size, with the hot plate that cradles the fondue bowl having a diameter of about 7in. Instant obedience to the heat control is the quality commended by my testing expert, who gave fondue parties to prove it. Made in West Germany, it is in a number of leading department stores—the Debenhams group, the House of Fraser group, the Lewis group and large electrical shops—at around £16, including the six dipforks and with a recipe book of sweet and savoury dips.

Not in the hook is a rather good recipe, worth giving here. Mix 4oz of bitter chocolate with a half-pint of double cream, two tablespoons clear honey, and a couple of tablespoons of rum or brandy (more if you wish). Add the honey and the spirit after the chocolate and cream have been gently melted and stirred. Use portions of fruit as dips—mandarins, apples and bananas are all good. The very thin like to dip marshmallows or sponge fingers or digestive biscuits.

If you have difficulty in finding the fondue set, write to Marketing Manager, Siemens Ltd., Great West House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex (01-568 8281) for your nearest stockist.



Weather permitting, it ought to be possible to cut succulent asparagus about now. My favourite mail order firm, which sells between May and July, is A. R. Paske and Co, of Royal Lodge, Kentford, Newmarket (telephone Newmarket 750611).

All the spears are posted the day they are cut. They are hydro-cooled, then packed into corrugated fibreboard boxes to keep them cool and moist. Furthermore, the spears are graded according to thickness and the uniformity is a decided help when it comes to cooking times.

Choose from Extra Selected (¾in to 1in diameter at thickest part of spear) at £1.20 per lb, which means 10 to 12 spears; Selected (¾in to 1in) at £1 per lb (15 to 17 spears); and Choice (¾in to 1in) at 85p per lb (18 to 25 spears). Add 50p postage for a 2lb standard pack to get your delivery by first-class mail, which is strongly recommended, or 32p for parcel post for standard packs of up to 4lb. Cash with order. A page of prices can be sent to you. Some customers pay a cash sum in advance and have fresh-cut bunches sent off throughout the season.

Don't blame Southern Vineyards for a number of complications over The Times offer of 100 wine-making kits and 100 modules had nothing to do with them and still bearably content their wares. Since

the Budget, queues have been forming for the grape juices for all sorts of wines. I find the trouble with my wines is that every visitor drinks up and I do not get the chance to lay down a stock.

I did buy in a lot of juices before the Budget—their prices were unaffected by the tax on wines. Whether or not the extra VAT for fruit drinks applies, nobody knows, but as it cannot be a drink until the home brewer has "manufactured" the concentrated grape juice, we hope that it escapes. I have tried every kind of grape juice, and the one that produces the best results for me is the Southern Vineyards brand. Prices went up in March, so that your ordinaires are 12p the bottle instead of 10p. I recommend the specials and the superior juices, which work out at from 12p the bottle to thereabouts, plus the cost of sugar (allow 1 lb per six bottles) and the tiny, thermostatic heater.

The champagnes are much easier to make than one thinks and turn out as extraordinarily drinkable, sparkling, light, white wines. The main problem has always been clarity. I think I have the knock-filter bags, horting twice, and sending up the bottles while chilling, so that any sediment settles. You could serve the wine in coloured glass if it is cloudy because the taste is still pleasant. But

there are some new cork-pictures here—which approximate to the methods used by many professional sparkling wine producers. The sediment and I haven't yet had a chance to try out these new gadgets but reckon, from experience, that they are functional.

The plastic "corks" have long tubes on them which collect the sediment and which can be cut off the hole they leave being filled by tiny plastic stoppers and the wire cage holding all in place while the clearing process goes on. Do not decry plastic corks, with or without the end tube, for home-brewed champagnes since their hollowness can collect the undesirable sediment and they are re-usable. Besides, they fit very, very tightly.

The grape juices will almost certainly have to go up in price next June so get order forms now. If you can drive to Brighton, advice is sound and there is a discount for personal shoppers. Otherwise, there are national stockists everywhere and a good mail order system. The address is Southern Vineyards, Nizells Avenue, Hove, Sussex BN3 1PS.

The Stylophone. I learnt recently, was first sold in 1968 but I had never come across one until a few weeks ago. It was then I tried to play the Stylophone 350S. A curious instrument, this, which simulates a great many instrumental sounds and some sounds an orchestra cannot manage. The Stylophone is incredibly easy to play, and the effects it can achieve are legion.

By pressing control keys, you can mix strings with brass, and get pipe and woodwind sounds together. Foot pedals give you vibrato, and you can accompany records, amplifying them with your own created sounds. There is even a "decay" key to reproduce the eighteenth-century tone of a harpsichord. I can't play a piccolo to bassoon, from trumpet to sax, and all by means of stops.



Do-it-yourself dresses with the look of haute couture

making your own clothes—business of actually stitching together and getting the lines straight—is not so difficult. What is hard is to cut and the clothes to look like high couture. Patterns are sold, as are fabric departments, most women still banker on some exclusive style in materials.

Mrs Weiss, who runs a boutique called Quintessence, at Chelsea Manor Street (off the B's Road near Chelsea Town, W1), London, SW3, has long been a specialist in the design, and style part of dresses, suits and suits. This is not done the cheap. Mrs Weiss goes to Paris, where she is now well known as the fabric house of the lovely Mouly Rousset which has its doors open to fashionistas. She buys dress lengths, not rolls and rolls of material. Then she designs the dresses and sells a package—exclusive material, her own lining, all accessories and interlinings—everything an amateur couturier with high standards might want.

This is not, I must stress, just pattern service. Mrs Weiss

cuts the material for you and gives a fitting before her package is complete. The final sewing together and finishing is made as foolproof as possible.

She is extraordinarily versatile, and brimming with ideas for coordinates. She is cunning, too, adapting patterns to be a coat or a skirt and jacket or a day dress. Out-of-town visitors need just 48 hours to get the pattern cutting and first fitting done, then the package can be posted on. The fitting is the important thing, the thing that makes the style stylish. If you want them, there can be more fittings.

I have seen her clothes and they hang beautifully. A day dress starts at about £35, an evening dress more. Literally hundreds of her customers were convinced they could never tackle good clothes for themselves and now find it straightforward and rewarding. Some women do use her patterns for local dressmakers, where such luxuries still exist. You don't really need a dressmaker with Mrs Weiss's patterns, just a woman who can sew—Mrs W. provides the imagination. Telephone her on 01-352 7403 on weekdays between 10am and 5pm.



This silver ring is by a young girl called Alex Murray and you will find it at Booty Jewellery for £18. The "stones" are of polyester resin in any colour you like—any colour of the spectrum is the way Alex describes it. The silver is cast, then placed in the resin mould and the resin is poured in. Very wearable, very pretty. At Booty of 14/18, Holborn, London, EC1.

Also see Booty's exhibitions of jewellery at 9A New Bond Street. At present, they have a display of dainty, imaginative but not-so-modern pieces by Clare Murray. Tiny mice shelter under flowers; birds perch by moonstone ponds; village scenes are softened by cottages and trees. Booty might post Alex Murray's ring (the similar surnames are coincidental) so telephone to ask—01-242 1891.



SILVER KILOBAR PAPERWEIGHT

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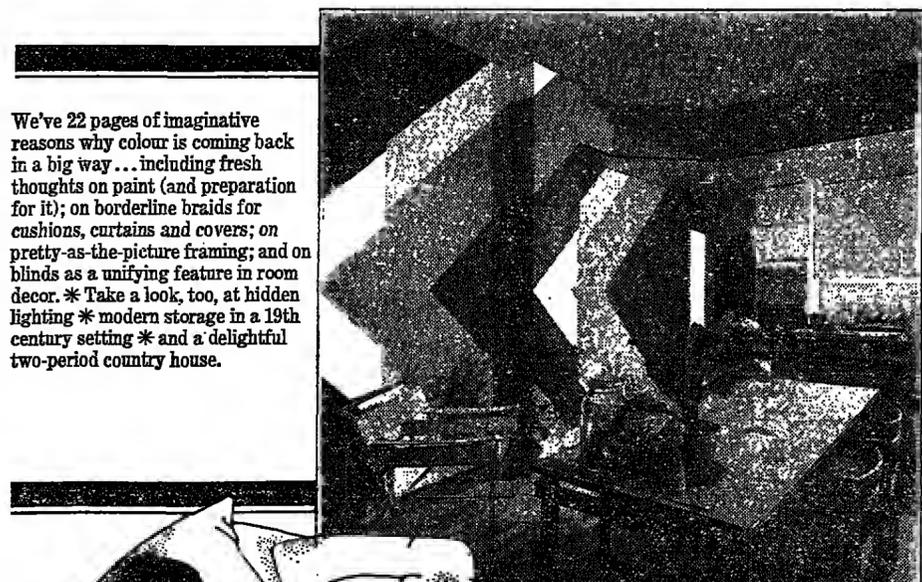
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We spend a third of our lives sunk in sleep. We take it for granted when it comes easily... yet search desperately when it eludes us. Yet we know so little about sleep and what it does for us. Here are some of the secrets we have unveiled * Elsewhere in the issue: Barbara Castle by husband Ted * Gregory Peck on the brink of a new career * and a Competition that could win you a VIP weekend at Newmarket races. (Exclusive to readers in Gt. Britain.)

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HOMES

and gardens

June issue Out now 25p

PARLIAMENT, May 9, 1974

Tory call for anonymous donors to declare their interests: 'Not a question for me'—Mr Foot says

House of Commons
MR ATKINSON (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Employment for a statement on the termination of the recent strike of the AUEW...

of a totally unnecessary and irresponsible strike which would not have taken place if Mr Foot's advice to the AUEW had been taken.

question is to get rid of the 1971 Act.
MR EDELMAN (Covey, North-West, Lab)—Will the Chancellor treat the payment of £5,000 as a business expense, a speculative investment or a political contribution? (Laughter.)

This sum was sufficient to cover the composition of the AUEW. Mr Foot said that he was not a creditor, together with the costs awarded by the court against the union. Therefore, he ordered that as soon as the payment had been made all the assets still being held by the sequestrators should be returned to the union.

It is not fair to set out the facts of this case as they are—that this was a recognition dispute and some means of solving recognition disputes have to be found? If Mr Foot had been prepared to use the methods in the Act he could have gained considerable benefits for his union.

MR FOOT—When he expressed a sense of relief, that is shared on this side and, I would have thought, by everyone in the country.

MR ATKINSON—Will Mr Foot confirm that there is nothing unusual in anonymous donors settling common debts of this kind and in the way chosen in this case? Would he also confirm that the fact that the AUEW have accepted donation in this way in no way suggests they are satisfied that there is no identification at all in a court awarding £2,350 for each week of the dispute.

When a union is prepared, in spite of those decisions, to use its instrument of force to bring to the views of the Government of the day, could they not do so for any government, including Mr Foot's? (Conservative cheers.)

MR FOOT—When we were examining the perils which might arise in this situation, I was thinking of asking my legal friends whether they would introduce me to this fellow because he might have been useful. (Laughter.) I hope we can get over this crisis soon and get on with our work.

MR FOOT—As far as I know, it has been the practice in other cases for anonymous donors to help to settle a debt. I do not think it is altogether exceptional, although the activities of his court were exceptional in many respects.

As for what Mr Whitlaw says about what would have happened if the union had gone to the court, it is true, that when I went to Worthing and addressed the members of the national committee, I told the members of the court because I thought it the best thing in their own interests and in those of all concerned, but I know very well that I was not going to court and I understand those feelings as well.

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MR WHITEHEAD (Penrith and the Border, C)—Everyone will be glad the country is not to be subjected to the damaging effects of a totally unnecessary and irresponsible strike which would not have taken place if Mr Foot's advice to the AUEW had been taken.

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New bread subsidy brings total to £52m: average family getting 60p benefit

MRS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection (Hertford and Stevenage, Lab), said in a statement: The Government have decided after consultations with representatives of the bakery industry to increase the rate of the bread subsidy in order to prevent price increases of 1.5p on average loaf and 0.5p on a small loaf that would otherwise occur on Monday, May 13, following notifications to the Price Commission by the millers.

assist the least well off and the least able to help themselves.
MR GRAHAM (Enfield, Edmonton, Lab)—Would the minister confirm that as a result of this additional subsidy and others the average family of four will benefit on the food bill by between 50p and 60p a week.

The rate will accordingly be increased to £3.81 per 280 lb sack of flour used on or after Monday, May 13, for the production of loaves that qualify for the subsidy. At the same time in response to representations from MPs and farmers about the coverage of the subsidy will be extended to include all loaves baked in this country, but not to smaller loaves, fancy bread products or bread rolls.

MR HEATH (Bexley, Sidcup, C)—Did she say she was reducing the food index by 4.2 per cent? Can she remove the punctuation on this side so that it has been put to me that the reduction in the surplusage threshold could be particularly hard on them.

The cost of this increase in the rate of subsidy is provisionally estimated at £30.9m in 1974-75, and £37.7m in full year. The figures may be subject to some minor adjustment in the light of discussions I am having with the industry about the method of calculating the rate of subsidy.

MR WILLIAMS—The effect on the food index is a reduction of 4.2 per cent which is a reduction of the £1,000 already exempted from investment income surcharge, that the £1,000 of maintenance paid shall also be exempt. Divorced or separated women with no other investment income will not become liable for surcharge until the maintenance paid reaches £2,000. Even then, a further £1,000 will be exempt if the wife is widely widowed.

MR HEATH—Would Mrs Williams, for whose integrity we have considerable respect, assure me that the country which the real position is? (Conservative cheers.)

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Mr Healey explains why unions will get £10m tax rebate

MR HEALEY, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Leeds, East, Lab), moved the second reading of the Finance Bill.

He said the Government had always considered that to exempt the first £2,000 of investment income from surcharge was a concession people deserved some recognition with a higher starting point, and the surcharge for them would start at £1,500 compared to £2,000 for other taxpayers.

Mr Carr (when he was Secretary of State for Employment) was convinced that such regulation was not necessary and there was another course open: the unions and their officers; the separate organization registered under friendly society Acts obtain concession available to other societies.

Another further group deserved special consideration, divorced or separated wives who depended on a husband's income for their maintenance payments. (Conservative cheers.)

MR HEATH (Bexley, Sidcup, C)—Did she say she was reducing the food index by 4.2 per cent? Can she remove the punctuation on this side so that it has been put to me that the reduction in the surplusage threshold could be particularly hard on them.

Those unions which had already received the concession were friendly societies of the type which first came into existence many decades ago. The difficulty of changing the rate of the concession at that stage unions could only be over after many years of complex negotiations and great interference with the working of the union. It was a mistake the Government proposed to put in the Finance Bill.

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Politicians should join RUC reserve

Lord Glenkilg, formerly Mr Michael Noble, and Lord Geoffrey Lloyd, formerly Mr Geoffrey Lloyd, who were Conservative MPs, were introduced.

Mr Jenkins on defects of indecent displays Bill

MR REDMOND (Bolton, West, C) asked what representations the Home Secretary had received in favour of legislation on pornography and indecent displays.

Enforcement of orders for maintenance

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab) asked how many letters the Home Secretary had received about the failure to obtain maintenance orders.

Autumn Bill on sex discrimination

MR MACFARQUHAR (Belper, Lab) asked what plans the Home Secretary had to legislate to remove all forms of discrimination against women.

Next week's business

Business in the House of Commons will be: MONDAY: Finance (Restrictions) and Supplementary Estimates (Department of the Environment).

178 immigrants apply

MR PETER MORRISON (City of Chester, C) asked the Home Secretary how many illegal immigrants had come forward as a result of the amnesty and if he could confirm that as a result of the amnesty, illegal immigrants were able to bring in their dependants.

Ex-Broadmoor murderer: no failure to exercise due care—Mr Jenkins

MR TEBBIT (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) asked the Home Secretary for a statement on the circumstances of the release of Mr John Hiff from Broadmoor in January, 1973.

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4 ashtrays in every single room

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Ample towels, hand towels and face flannels

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Tissues

And more tissues

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Basin with vanity unit

Luxury bath

For your information

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Pictures

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Desk lamp

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Radio control

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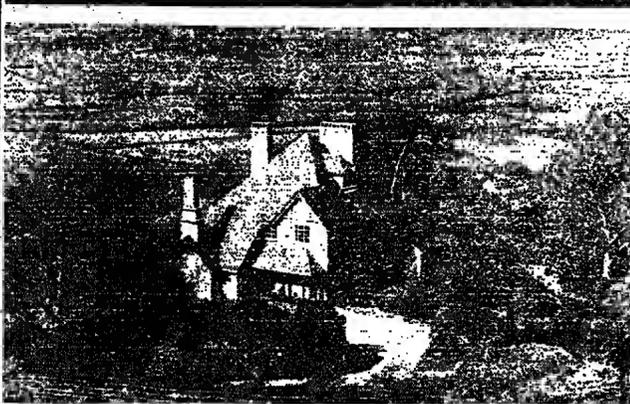
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PROPERTY ALSO ON PAGE 10

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KHRUSHCHEV MEMOIRS

More than enough crazy people around to start World War III

(With authorization of Time Magazine, exclusive to The Times)

In this time of scientific and cultural enlightenment, while the human mind soars to heights it has never reached before, man simultaneously expends more energy than ever before on perfecting the means of his own destruction.

Some people thought that World War II would be the war to end all wars because mankind would agree never to let such massive destruction happen again.

To those people who claim that the development of nuclear weapons precludes war, I say that the development of nuclear weapons precludes limited war.

If it ever comes down to a question of whether or not to face defeat, there is sure to be someone who will be in favour of pushing the button, and the missiles will begin to fly.

In other words, now that the big countries have thermonuclear weapons at their disposal, they are sure to resort to those weapons if they begin to lose a war fought with conventional means.

The United States has been our potential enemy; certainly it has been our most dangerous adversary.

I remember President Kennedy once stated in a speech at a press conference that the United States had the nuclear missile capacity to wipe out the Soviet Union two times over, while the Soviet Union had enough atomic weapons to wipe out the United States only once.

can Presidents — especially Nixon. To my way of thinking, he's unpredictable. I'd even say unbalanced. I don't know what motivates him, other than his obvious ideological hatred for Communism and everything progressive.

Despite what Mao says, social reform is an internal question, to be decided by the people of each country on their own.

The struggle will end only when Marxism-Leninism triumphs everywhere and the ruling class everywhere vanishes from the face of the earth.

Every right-thinking person can see clearly that the basic questions of ideology can be resolved only when one doctrine defeats the other.

Later at press conferences I elaborated and clarified what I'd meant. We, the Soviet Union, weren't going to bury anyone; the proletariat of the United States would bury its enemy, the bourgeoisie of the United States.

We still have a lot to learn from the capitalists. There are still many things we don't do as well as they do.

The struggle, then, is a struggle going on within each country between its own proletariat and its own bourgeoisie. As I've said many times at press conferences, and in speeches during the years when the direction of our policies depended largely on me, there can be no such thing as peaceful coexistence in the sphere of ideology and the class struggle, but there can and must be peaceful coexistence in the sphere of relations among states with differing political systems.

great Lenin, yet, to my great disappointment and irritation, we still haven't been able to catch up with the capitalists. Some times we jokingly say that capitalism is rotten to the core.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin himself established the doctrine of peaceful coexistence among states. Wasn't it Lenin who said that there should be mutual contacts and mutual exchanges of opinions between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries?

If the big powers interfere in the affairs of smaller countries, the possibility of all-out war—hence the danger of total destruction—will be many times increased.



countries ever since 1945. Numerous local conflicts have broken out around the world but have not spread into global war because the major powers have stayed out—with the exception, I hasten to add, of the American militarists who have behaved like gangsters disguised as gentlemen in Vietnam.

scientists, such as our brilliant designer Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov, we have developed ICBMs that represent an effective deterrent against any aggressive moves our enemies might be tempted to make.

What if our foes did launch a missile strike against us? In addition to being able to strike back, would we also be able to shoot down their missiles before they landed on us? Theoretically, of course, science provides us with the means to do so.

President Johnson restrained himself from trying to develop an ABM system; but when Nixon came into the White House, he announced that the United States was going to build up its ABMs.

The case of the ABMs is a perfect example of how idiotic the arms race is. The spiral of competition is an unending waste of human, intellectual and material resources, and it increases the chances of a military catastrophe—a World War III.

money for new weapons. Naturally, the updating of defenses is necessary, but it can go to absurd extremes.

We must keep in mind that military competition is profitable for the circles of monopolistic capital in the West, while it's economically damaging for the socialist world.

The case of the ABMs is a perfect example of how idiotic the arms race is. The spiral of competition is an unending waste of human, intellectual and material resources, and it increases the chances of a military catastrophe.

The reactionary forces in the West know it's expedient for them to force us to exhaust our economic resources in a huge military budget, thus diverting

funds which could otherwise be spent on the cultural and material needs of our peoples. We must not let ourselves be caught in that trap. We must remember that the defence industry is a nonproductive sector of our economy.

However, we must remember that the advancement of science and technology can be like a whip, cracking over our heads, encouraging us to spend more and more money on national security.

We should be realistic and see that, at the instigation of Churchill even in his retirement, the Western powers forced the arms race on us during the Cold War.

Little, Brown & Co. To be published in this country by Andre Deutsch in late summer. Tomorrow: Final excerpt—Too much spent on defence.

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Advertisement for TWA featuring John Manning, Director of the City brokers H. Clarkson (International) Limited. Text includes: "John Manning is a member of Lloyds, and Director of the City brokers H. Clarkson (International) Limited. We usually fly him twice a year to the United States for a pretty extensive business trip. We get Mr. Manning's business because we have more to offer him than any other airline. He can fly TWA across the Atlantic, and between 35 US cities. So his travel plans can be coordinated. Connecting in New York's Kennedy Airport, for example, becomes much easier. 'You know everything is TWA in the TWA terminal,' as Mr. Manning puts it. 'So I don't have to go on an inter-terminal shuttle. I don't have to introduce myself to a new set of airline people. I just walk off one TWA plane and onto another.' Apart from TWA's facilities, Mr. Manning also appreciates TWA's people. 'If you have a modern outlook,' he says, 'and you'd better have a modern outlook if you're going to do business in America, TWA's informal efficiency is exactly what you expect from an airline.' He likes what he's served with, too. 'A choice of food and a wide choice of drinks are nice things to have on a long flight.' TWA's Ambassador Service is designed to appeal to experienced travellers like John Manning. It does this by giving better value for money, and by making sure that all the individual little aspects of travel fit together happily. If you haven't tried TWA, you really should. Your travel agent or TWA will fix it up. And we'll do our utmost to make sure you want to fly us regularly, like John Manning. TWA FLIES NON-STOP FROM LONDON TO: NEW YORK 747, BOSTON 747, PHILADELPHIA 707, CHICAGO 747, LOS ANGELES 747. PLUS CONNECTIONS TO TWA'S 35 US CITIES. TWA logo.

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية

Shared schools could breach Ulster's religious barriers



Mr Basil McIvor: compromise.



Canon Murphy: "exciting".

Two small but nonetheless significant events have occurred in the past couple of days to lighten the darkness which was beginning to obscure the Northern Ireland Executive's audacious little plan for integrated schools.

On the one hand the Minister of Education, a quiet and academic Protestant called Basil McIvor, outlined the ideas behind his suggestion of "shared" nursery schools—run by both churches—pointing out, for example, that children would not be educated together on a strictly proportionate basis. On the other, Canon Padraig Murphy, the Falls Road priest who argued against the scheme so vehemently on television, made a revealing statement in the local newspapers.

None of this may bring integrated education in Ulster much nearer to reality but devotees of Irish political science will notice the very first signs of movement towards compromise. Mr McIvor has acknowledged that if the shared schools system is to work it is essential to expect those in mainly Protestant or Roman Catholic areas to be composed mainly of children from the dominant religious communities there.

It is only fair to add that Canon Murphy still opposes integrated education, not only on ecclesiastical ground but because he feels Protestants have not been as deeply committed to their beliefs as Catholics. The Protestant religion, under his theory, has suffered because the Protestant church handed over the responsibility of religious instruction in schools to the state whereas the Catholics did not.

A little more than a year ago, for instance, a report by the advisory council for education in Northern Ireland said that "it would be unrealistic to expect the introduction of integrated schools in the near future". The document, which was examining the reorganization of secondary education in Ulster, then continued to suggest "further progress... towards a reduction of barriers".

Mr McIvor, of course, has not just been relying on the Churches to create discussion in the past week. He has

asked parents for their own views and one suspects the main Catholic parents in particular, since the Protestant Church is making no real objections to integration. Some teachers too feel that the Catholic Church could find itself on the losing side if it does not take note of its own flock.

Some Catholic parents already seem set—either against their will—on this very same journey. In North Down just now a group of them under the name of All Children Together are trying to find ways of providing religious education for their children outside the Catholic school system.

Mrs Linehan's telephone has been ringing constantly since her organization got under way and she lists at least four arguments which many of the callers make. "It is obvious that if Mr McIvor's plan is to get off the ground then the key people will have to make their feelings known. When is it going to be accepted that the faith is part of the church? Parents want to have more say in the way schools are run. If clergy members do not want to work in parts of the school people get on with the job."

The surveys and the discussions could go on—as they are inevitably accustomed to do in Ulster, into an apparent eternity, but the Executive at Stormont Castle, both Protestants and Catholics, is expected to press ahead with its plans in the autumn. It will be one of its first administrative challenges and, perhaps fittingly, the possibility of a direct conflict between moderate politicians and the Catholic church may only be averted in the end by the demonstrable will of the Catholic people whom both have to serve.

Robert Fisk

Say what you like as long as we agree with it

Bernard Levin

It is a curious and unhappy fact that if you come across an organization called something like "The Society for Spreading Liberty, Happiness, Brotherhood and Free Chocolate-Coated Digestive Biscuits Throughout the World", closer acquaintance would almost certainly reveal that what its members, or at any rate organizers, believe in is the suppression—if necessary (or even preferably) by violence—of all those who tastes in liberty, happiness, brotherhood and chocolate-coated digestive biscuits differ from their own.

The latest escapade of this sorry crew is connected with the policy recently promulgated by the National Union of Students, the members of which will from now on be formally encouraged (though it must be said that many of them have for some time shown every sign of generating their own encouragement in this regard) to prevent, or to break up, meetings at universities if political views which the leaders of the National Union of Students find unacceptable are, or may be, expressed, or if some person who has likewise incurred their displeasure is to speak. The policy, I may say, has, since its promulgation, been defended by the President of the National Union of Students, Mr John

Randall, with such torrents of odious humbug, such floods of transparent disingenuousness, such cascades of cringing, crooked, craven, creepy-crawly cant, as makes me almost despair for a country in which a decent boy can be steeped in the bogwash of his elders to the point at which his brain apparently turns into a kind of Stalinoid spony.

Mr Randall and his gang will not, it seems, be irresponsible or capricious in exercising their policy of suppression. No, indeed; why, they will generously—indulgently, even—tolerate even the most eccentric views or the most deplorable people, provided, of course, that they are not expected to go so far as to allow a hearing to people or opinions which disturb their ignorance, complacency or prejudices from the right. You never know, they argue, where right-wing views may lead; to totalitarianism, for instance, against which it behoves us to all to be on our guard.

Stop there and contemplate not the attitude, but what the attitude reveals. Nowhere has Mr Randall, let alone those behind him, dealt with the fact that well over half the people in the world live under regimes of left-wing totalitarianism, and that many of these (unlike the far smaller group of right-wing totalitarian states) incessantly proclaim their intention of subjecting the rest of the world to the same tyranny, and take every opportunity of furthering this intention. At an age which should be synonymous with courage, Mr Randall is such an egregious proponent that he ruses away, mewing and quailing from this unaccountable fact into either about "racism" (as if, incidentally, some of the vilest racism in the world did not come from the left-wing tyrannies). Provided Mr Enoch Powell, say, or the

lunatic fringes of the Monday Club, or the National Front, are prevented from putting their views, and provided Professors Jensen or Shockley, Edgley, Professor of Philosophy at Sussex University (by Plato and Aristotle, Professors of Philosophy are not what they were when I sat at the feet of Sir Karl Popper), and no fewer than 16 of his academic colleagues, who publicly defended the prevention by mob violence last year of a lecture there by Professor Samuel Huntington, of Harvard, because he did not entirely share the view of the Vietnam war prevailing among the mob; or with Professor Steven Rose, of the Open University, who urges members of the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy to "do all in their power" to prevent the expression at universities of views with which he disagrees, such as "fascist and racist" ones (but not, of course, "communist and racist" ones).

It may be argued that with such pastors it is not surprising that the flock has gone astray ("But ask now the beasts", said Job in a slightly different sense, "and they shall teach thee"). Be that as it may, the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy has justifiably refused to criticize the decision of the National Union of Students, and stray is what the flock has most emphatically done. What ought the rest of us to do?

Well, there is not very much that the rest of us can do, but there is not quite nothing. In the course of an excellent article in the *New Statesman*, Mr Alan Watkins, that paper's political correspondent, has proposed that, while the National Union of Students goes on its rampage about the country's universities, we should do our best to express sufficiently

and who says that a "general disposition towards freedom of speech does not mean allowing anyone to speak on anything" (as with Mr Rose, Edgley, Professor of Philosophy at Sussex University (by Plato and Aristotle, Professors of Philosophy are not what they were when I sat at the feet of Sir Karl Popper), and no fewer than 16 of his academic colleagues, who publicly defended the prevention by mob violence last year of a lecture there by Professor Samuel Huntington, of Harvard, because he did not entirely share the view of the Vietnam war prevailing among the mob; or with Professor Steven Rose, of the Open University, who urges members of the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy to "do all in their power" to prevent the expression at universities of views with which he disagrees, such as "fascist and racist" ones (but not, of course, "communist and racist" ones).

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geschlechter political opinions, about who cares for freedom of speech; which means, as it always has done and always will do, freedom of speech for those who speak we deploy even unto nausea and beyond—should accept an invitation to address a student club or organization in Britain. This seems to me to be an admirable proposal of limited effectiveness, no doubt, but—if it should catch on—of considerable effectiveness within its limits. Like Mr Watkins, and indeed like almost all politicians, journalists of opinion or other who are, however advanced, in the public eye, I get a lot of such invitations, like him, worse than my students should be anxious to hear my views on matters of moment, but it seems that they'd Well, like him I shall henceforth decline all such invitations, not only, and I have devised a few ways for my reply which Mr Watkins has also promised to use, at which runs (Hon Secs of student societies please note): "Thank you for your invitation. But while the National Union of Students is so proud itself to decide who shall, at who shall not, be accorded freedom of speech at universities, I do not wish to address its members."

This statement may be cited as the Watkins Declaration, and I do not warmly urge all those who receive student invitations to adopt it, in some form of it, and decline them. No doubt some student bodies, opposed to the decision of the National Union of Students, whose views on the matter were, naturally, not sought. We well, then, let those who dissent from the decision of the National Union of Students, whose organization it claims to represent them.

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Understanding economic facts of human bondage

New York. Was slavery really as bad as all that? That is the question that seems to be asked by a new and controversial book, *The Cross*, which has just been published in the United States. It sets out to shake many long-standing assumptions about "the peculiar institution" in America.

The two authors, Professor Robert Fogel and Professor Stanley Engerman, do not just claim that slavery was an efficient and flourishing system right up to the beginning of the American Civil War in 1861. They add that the slaves were very much better treated than they are generally believed, and that in some ways things got worse for them after emancipation.

The material (not psychological) conditions of the lives of slaves compared favourably with those of free industrial workers, they write. "This is not to say that they were good by modern standards. It merely emphasizes the hard lot of all workers, free of slave, during the first half of the nineteenth century. The fact that slaves were exploited in the sense that part of the income which they produced was expropriated by their owners. However, the rate of expropriation was much lower than has generally been presumed. Over the course of his lifetime, the typical slave field hand received about 90 per cent of the income he produced."

The authors attack the notion that the average black slave was lazy, inept and unproductive. "On the average," they write, "he was harder working and more efficient than his white counterpart." The book has already caused a stir in the United States, as well as in Britain, and is one of the most widely held interpretations of slavery, including the views that it was an inefficient, declining system and that it had a completely demoralizing effect on the slaves and prevented them from being successful once they had been freed.

Its strength is that it is based on some of the most thorough



research that has ever been done into slavery. Professor Fogel and Professor Engerman belong to the school known as "economic historians" or "cliometricians". They have been accused of making themselves apologists for slavery. "The jolly institution" is the headline of one review. But they deny this strongly, and some of the strongest passages in their book are attacks on racist attitudes, which were held, they consider, as much by the abolitionists as by the defenders of slavery.

"We have attacked the traditional interpretation of the economics of slavery," they write, "not in order to resurrect a defunct system, but in order to correct the perversion of the history of slavery in order to strike down the view that black Americans were without culture, without achievement, and without development for the first 250 years of American soil."

This view, they argue, is itself the product of racism. It ignores the fact that blacks were not just used for manual labour under slavery. The authors have, in fact, some severe condemnations of

Peking. The recent speculation about a deterioration in Chinese-American relations, though largely delayed, helps to draw attention to the peculiarly intangible nature of the relationship that has developed.

The rush of sentiment in America which accompanied the first steps towards improving relations with China reflected a century-old belief that America has had and ought to have again some kind of special intimacy with this country. In fact whatever goodwill the Americans might have cultivated before the collapse of the Kuomintang was lost in the two years during which their country was seen as the main external threat to China. The Chinese attitude towards the United States is now firmly realistic.

The demonstrative cordiality and the settling up of the present liaison missions was partly a sign of relief that the years of tense hostility were ending, and partly a reflection of the real personal link built up between the Chinese leaders and Dr Henry Kissinger. It is widely understood, there is a clear change in the nature of the exchanges which Dr Kissinger continues to have once or twice a year with the Chinese leaders. In the early stages they were concerned mainly with mutual fears and sorting out misunderstandings. It was necessary to convince the Chinese that the United States while not prepared to abandon its position in Asia overnight, represented no military threat to China. On the contrary, better relations with the Americans could help to protect China from the Soviet attack which she feared, although there is no suggestion of an understanding about military support.

Indo-China, Taiwan and Korea are still the main contentious issues between China and the United States, and in each case the final outcome is clear enough: American withdrawal. Thus the relationship between the two countries has been primarily concerned with dismantling obstacles to understanding not with building up new understandings.

The authors are well aware of the shortcomings of their method, and the fact that it only deals with averages, not with particular cases of hardship and brutality. But they argue that until now too much reliance has been placed on such individual cases, and not enough on the general outlines of slavery. It was not in the interest of the slaveholders to mistreat their slaves, valuable property as they were. The evidence shows that in general slaves were well fed, reasonably housed, well looked after when they were ill, and offered material incentives to work hard as well as being whipped when they misbehaved.

Peter Stafford

Why the Chinese place their trust in Dr Kissinger

The relationship between the two countries has been concerned with dismantling obstacles rather than building new understandings.

Of course, trade has made record gains in the past two years and the first, hesitant and sometimes misguided steps have been made in cultural relations. But the real success of Dr Kissinger has been in giving both the Chinese and his own countrymen the chance to worry less about each other.

The Chinese leaders have ceased to regard Dr Kissinger as someone who can help to solve such problems as Indo-China and Taiwan, for they regard them as well on the way to being solved already. While preserving an appreciative memory of Dr Kissinger's role in the negotiations which led to the ceasefire in Vietnam, they no longer regard Vietnam as a major topic of discussion with the United States.

The same applies to Taiwan. The American Air Force units stationed there for use in the Vietnam war are being gradually withdrawn, and that will leave only a negligible American military presence on the island, which can be pulled out whenever the right political moment arrives. The United States has no need to incur charges of betrayal by promoting the isolation of the Taipei regime. That isolation is being memorably carried out by other means, such as the fact that there is no longer a formal trade link between the two countries has been primarily concerned with dismantling obstacles to understanding not with building up new understandings.

David Bonay

all governmental air traffic the island though trade routes and both sides are trying salvage some kind of relationship.

If Thailand and the Philippines open embassies in Peking as seemed to happen, the not far distant future of Taipei leaders will have to think more carefully about working out a new relationship with the mainland.

Cambodia remains a problem and the Chinese still talk of the Rhinoceros Society as mere extension of America interests. But since they see fairly confident of eventual victory for the other side, the longer view of Cambodian politics must be as much concerned with the danger of Soviet ambitions in the region as it is with Indochina as with the decline of American role there. So why does this leave for them to talk to Dr Kissinger about? The Chinese increasingly regard him as an informant on trends in world affairs which are to remove or correct the complex for them to grasp quickly.

Although the Chinese have recently emphasized the Soviet threat to Europe as no immediate danger any threat themselves from that quarter Moscow's intentions remain obsessive worry for them. This view, which they apparently still have in Kissinger is of vital importance especially when he comes back fresh from talks with Brezhnev.

Peking does not yet seem believe that the Americans are prepared to enter into agreements with the Russians to the detriment of China's security.

However, since so much of this continuing trust resides in the person of Dr Kissinger, it is quite uncertain how the view of the Americans will change if he leaves. The Chinese continue to express their view of the United States as an imperialist superpower with a built-in tendency create conflicts, and they continue to see the Americans as a threat to their security. It is in American assurances it been misplaced.

David Bonay

The Times Diary

Monty Python hunts the Holy Grail

On *The Grail* film, he said, that the crew and actors had been asked to double up in bedrooms. After a fight, however, they had been given their own rooms. Extras from the village were at yesterday's shooting. One was a retired teacher, done up in a serf's outfit. He said he was paid £2 a day for his labour. "I'm doing it for a laugh, or a giggle as the young say these days." He was not fop of his outfit. "There are no soles on the shoes," he complained. "But then I don't suppose medieval times they worried much about the comfort of the serfs."

Downe is an admirably Victorian village. A notice in a barber's shop window says: "Absence makes the hair grow longer."

How outrageous was Michael Foot's attack on the "trigger-happy judicial finger" of Sir John Donaldson? It was, after all, Sir John himself who told the Westminster Chamber of Commerce (October 18, 1973): "I think I can fairly claim that we have the fastest court in the West." And in November, 1972, he told the *London Solicitors' Litigator*: "I have to have a man in my agency who can become positively like James Bond."

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For real

The British Real Tennis Open progress at the Queen's Club in Doubles championships are in London. They are promoted this year by the master of Curly Sark Scotch whisky, who besides sponsoring activities which have received "minimal publicity and financial backing".

Real tennis was the sport of kings: it is supposed to have killed two of them while Henry IV of France and Charles I of England are known to have risen at daybreak to get on with their games. Charles IX of France was his country's junior

champion at the age of two, and Henry VIII was said to be "the prettiest sight in the world" playing the game, "his fair skin glowing through a shirt of the finest texture".

Present day players were wearing standard white shirts, and were sweating rather than glowing. The game is an energetic one, very confusing to the spectators because it is played in an asymmetrical court with two distinct ends ("service" and "hazard") and such weird features as a penthouse, a timber, a grille and the dedans. The scores go as in lawn tennis, but include obscure calls such as "chase worse than four" and "better than door".

The game is played with 100 balls. The Queen's Club balls are stuffed with Crimean War mummies, and are re-covered in fleece each year. They are much harder than ordinary tennis balls, and novice spectators in the dedans flinch nervously as they smash noisily into the protective netting. One firm is reckoned still to be making 5,000 real tennis rackets a year, so while the sport is definitely a minority interest, it does not seem to be in any danger of extinction.

Solace

After months securing the observer parts of Europe for a suitable venue for the latest hearing in the controversial torture case between the Irish and British Governments, the European Commission of Human Rights finally plumped for Solace in the south-western tip of Norway. The hearing will, no credit to any producer of the

imagination of John Le Carré Ian Fleming.

For the 83,000 residents of sleepy neighbouring port Stranvagar ("the fish canal capital of the north"), the heaving and the obscenity surrounding it have presented security spectacle the like which they have not seen since the German occupation. With the arrival of the first family ducks from the harbour act to their summer home on local lake.

The only space the 11 stru Irish delegation was able to fit was in the St Vitlun; an ho which they discovered to the horror is owned by a Norwegian Ministry Society, and consequently totally off.

For diplomatic and other reasons, representatives of different sides work hard, avoid each other at night at the Commission's younger official favour the Place Pigalle, little to live up to its name. Luncheon, they are to the Commission's low eared allowance, there are to be found with a bag strimps at the local fishmarket.

PH

When you lunch out, lunch inn

The Four Seasons. The Vintage Room. Our beautiful Four Seasons Restaurant offers superb food, impeccable service and a relaxing view over the Park, which, like our Menu, reflects the changing attractions of each season.

On the other hand, if you prefer to lunch in a more traditional and intimate atmosphere—try the popular Vintage Room. It serves a full international menu, but is especially proud of its fine Scotch steaks and ribs of beef.

(After dark, our Vintage Room takes on a night-club atmosphere where you can dine from 7pm and dance from 9pm until 3am.)

Inn on the Park

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THE PENSIONS FOOTBALL

Mrs Barbara Castle has decided upon more radical changes in the Government's pension scheme than had been expected. The scheme was due to come into force next April and Mrs Castle had already made it known that she would make some adjustments immediately. But it was thought that these would be kept to a minimum and that Labour's more ambitious proposals would be unfurled in due course. It is still the intention to proceed in two stages, but Mrs Castle announced in the House of Commons this week that she would be scrapping the proposed state reserve scheme and therefore not insisting on those improvements in occupational schemes which would have been required to gain exemption from it. That leaves the basic pension, to be financed by earnings-related contributions, but the whole strategy of the Social Security Act is destroyed.

There are two objections to this course. The first is that it leaves a whole pension scene in confusion. It could be argued that it would have created even more chaos to allow the state reserve scheme to be implemented, which would in effect have necessitated changes in most occupational schemes, and then to have swept it away a year or so later in favour of completely different arrangements which might require a different set of changes in the occupational field. There is some force in that argument, but it ignores

the political reality that this is a minority Government which cannot expect to remain in office for long without another election. The Government's pension strategy seems to be taking that election for granted because the position will be positively absurd if the Conservatives win and wish, reasonably enough, to return to the system embodied in the Social Security Act. It takes time to change any pension scheme and even longer before most changes have a practical effect, so it is in everyone's interest to avoid constant alterations in national pensions in accordance with every shift in the political wind. That interest would have been served by the Government confining themselves at this stage to those changes in the Act which any future administration should be prepared to accept. A better deal for women is an obvious example.

The second objection to the Government's decision is that it removes much of the pressure on occupational schemes to raise their standards. Mrs Castle told the Commons that she wanted "to make it plain that we are in favour of, and wish to encourage the development of, good occupational pension schemes which are highly valued by the people in them. It is not our purpose to place any obstacles in the path of such schemes". That is reassuring so far as it goes, though it will be necessary to see what role is left for the occupational sector in Labour's

long-term proposals. But the trouble now is that many occupational schemes are not good ones, providing only minimal benefits for their members. The Social Security Act made an attempt to do something about that by setting standards which would have to be met if employers and employees were to be exempt from contributing to the state reserve scheme as well.

Now there is to be no state reserve scheme and therefore no conditions for exemption. Quite a number of occupational schemes have already changed their rules to meet those conditions, and these changes will no doubt stand, but many schemes have not yet got round to this and they will no longer be forced to do so. This means, for example, that the dependants of a number of people who die in the next year or so, who would otherwise have been covered, will now be left without protection. The Government will still insist upon the preservation of occupational pension rights for those moving from one employer to another, but critical though this question is, these provisions were one of the least satisfactory parts of the Act. Every government has the right to have its pension strategy judged by its long-term achievements more than by its interim decisions, but this Government's first move is to surrender ground which had been won in the long struggle to secure a decent pension for everyone in Britain.

AN END TO MR TRUDEAU'S GYMNASTICS

Mr David Lewis has finally kicked Mr Trudeau's chair from under him. He may regret being pushed into it. For nineteen months Mr Lewis has been the arbiter of Canadian federal politics. Mr Trudeau proposed, Mr Lewis disposed. He purloined the credit for the Liberals' successes and piled on the blame or everything that went wrong—notably inflation. He declared that but for the power of the new Democratic Party the country would never have got the important energy measures last December. Whether it was higher wages or satisfactory strike settlements, the NDP claimed that the people owed these to him alone. Mr Lewis has had the time of his political life. Only the elections will show if this is over.

Mr Trudeau may, for these reasons, be feeling some relief that the game is up. Keeping in power with a majority of two over his Progressive Conservative opponents, so that he was always dependent on the thirty-one New Democrats for his majority Social Credit with fifteen offered as alternative ally) has been a virtuoso performance. It seems to have made a better prime minister out of him. A practical

and resourceful negotiator has emerged, his intellectual arrogance and temper (usually) curbed. The result has been a period of government far from barren of results. The oil price concordat between the western and eastern provinces is an example which eased dangerous strains on confederation. The country has progressed. As Mr John Turner, the Finance Minister, noted in his doomed budget speech, the gross national product grew in 1973 by over 7 per cent in real terms, employment by over 5 per cent. The big increases in social welfare were largely necessary to moderate inflation, and would mostly have been made without Mr Lewis's pressure—though he is certainly responsible for putting teeth into the weak Liberal legislation to control foreign investment and tax big business. But the bargains have not always been one-sided. The New Democrats, financially depleted after the last elections, were in no haste for another campaign, and they dislike the Progressive Conservatives even more than the Liberals. More vituperation has been exchanged between the two major opposition benches and all three oppositions. Mr Trudeau has thus feed off repeated crises, and

notably that caused last August by the nationwide rail strike. Though the Liberal-NDP working arrangement has served the country fairly well under the overcast of political rancour, that rancour poisoned the atmosphere progressively. It was clear early this year that Mr Trudeau could not hope to repeat this summer his political gymnastics of last. The NDP now thinks it can pick up more seats on its claims to be the real authors of the extra welfare. The Conservatives think they will win so comfortably that Mr Lewis's sting will be drawn—though the polls do not yet predict this outcome. The Liberals are tired of their frustrations. For a long time the backbenchers have all been spooling for a showdown.

The public may be less eager than the politicians for a clear-cut decision. As Mr Trudeau shrewdly noted in his broadcast on the dissolution, the electorate has shown itself partial to minority governments since the war. The most emotive issue is inflation, which in 1973 averaged 10 per cent and this February alone reached 1 per cent. But voters will be puzzled to decide who best can deal with it—Mr Stanfield, Mr Lewis, Mr Trudeau, or some (but what?) combination of them.

THE POWER OF THE OIL WEAPON

Political power, said Mao, grows out of the barrel of a gun. Last year it seemed more likely to come out of a barrel of crude oil. Militarily, the Israelis with their nukes, and their superior banding of them, won the battles in the Middle East. Politically, the Arabs with their oil won—or at least half won—the war. Interest in the time came upon the battlefields and the duels which were being fought there between the tanks and the anti-tank missiles, the fighter-bombers and the jets. Now, not quite seven months after the October War ended, it is the oil weapon which is commanding most attention.

It is this, and the Arabs' successful use of it, which dominates the Strategic Survey for 1973 which is published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies today. For the first time a collection of largely non-industrial states had in their grasp a weapon capable of forcing a collection of rich, developed, industrial ones to their knees. No gun, unless it were firing H-bombs, could have done as much.

The last few years will not go unremembered by future diplo-

matic historians. Last year, however, if one accepts the institute's assessments, seems likely to overshadow them all. Not the first agreement on Strategic Arms Limitation between the Soviet Union and the United States, not the enlargement of the European Community, not even the Sino-American rapprochement and President Nixon's subsequent visit to Peking—so the days when Watergate stood for nothing more than an hotel—could quite match the emergence of the oil weapon last year in terms of global significance. The change that was promised is seen as drastic—in some ways even by the standards of the two centuries since the Industrial Revolution.

The impact of the energy crisis was almost entirely predictable—as was the impact of new weapons on the battlefield. The Israelis knew that the Arabs possessed anti-tank missiles, but failed in their prewar studies to calculate their significance. For that matter the Western world in general, now that the first wave of instant analysis has subsided, has decided that the results of the Middle East War indicated what their computers and war-games had been saying for some time—on

the subject of armoured warfare. But nobody really trusted the theory until they saw it translated into fact—and in the case of the Israelis it was by then too late, or almost too late.

So with the oil weapon. The United States must surely have appreciated the extent to which her European allies were dependent upon reasonable relations with the Arab countries with 80 per cent of their oil coming from the Middle East. Much of the strain imposed upon the North Atlantic Alliance could and should have been avoided—even after allowing for the fact that the crisis merely widened a rift which was already there.

It should have been the Year of Europe. It was demonstrably so. If 1973 belonged to anyone it belonged to the Arabs—which probably surprised them as much as anyone. Perhaps we had all taken the words of Chairman Mao too literally, and too much to heart. Yet guns still are important. More of them will be bought with the money from oil, and partly because of the tensions caused by the war there is less chance of new arms agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union.

state which is governed as if it is a nation-state. The Scots National Party and Plaid Cymru have risen to redress this situation which has done such terrible injury to the lives of the Scots and Welsh nations. Our aim is to replace the present highly centralized, unitary, one-nation state order by a partnership of free and equal nations which are in no way subordinate to each other. Yours, etc. DAVID WIGLEY, House of Commons.

The Welsh language

From Mr Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru MP for Carmarthen

Sir, Mr Ian Gilmour contends (May 1) that "the Tories stand for the assertion of nation above party". What nation? Are there not more nations than one on this island? Are not Scotland and Wales nations? Every time politicians speak of England, Scotland and Wales as "the nation"—and this is a main practice—they reveal an attitude to Scotland and Wales which goes to the root of the troubles of these two nations. A failure to acknowledge the fact of their nationhood is revealed.

If the nationhood of Scotland and Wales were unacknowledged only in the words used by politicians it would not matter much. But it goes very much deeper than this. Their words reflect an attitude which is found in their acts and policies. No British Government has ever tried to create the conditions in which Welsh nationhood and national way of life can thrive. On the contrary, acts of state policy have deliberately eroded the nation's culture and the language which is its main vehicle.

The Act of Union 1535, which incorporated Wales in England, virtually proscribed the Welsh language, which it described as "a speech nothing like, nor consonant to the natural Mother tongue used

within its realm" (of England). So the Welsh language, which for a thousand years had been the language of government and the law, was thrown out of the courts and official life in Wales.

The Education Act of 1870 completely excluded the Welsh language from the schools of Wales; children were punished for even talking to each other in Welsh on school premises. Currently television, which threatens to complete the destruction of the language, provides another example. Everyone knows that television has the power to save the language, but every month of the present lamentable stagnation erodes its position gravely.

If the Government had the will to act effectively to restore the Welsh language, it would years ago have ensured that one television channel is given to adequately financed Welsh language programmes. But successive governments, which could have allocated the idle fourth channel for the purpose, lay with the situation. If they wished the final destruction of the language and culture of Wales they would not act very differently. "The nation" they spend money on defending and strengthening is certainly not Wales.

The United Kingdom is not a nation: it is a state. It is not even a nation-state. It is a multi-national

Britain's defence spending

From Mr N. C. Sebag-Montefiore, Sir, in *Today's* (May 7) *Times* Mr Frank Allan asks why British defence spending is higher than that of our Nato partners and calls for savings of £1,600 million. Surely the major reason for Britain's higher expenditure is that we have no conscription and we could make large savings by reintroducing conscription and stopping pretending that soldiers need to be paid and their families housed on a civilian scale. This is the real solution adopted by most European countries and Mr Allan should face up to it. Yours faithfully, N. C. SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, Feeringbury Manor, Feering, Colchester, Essex.

The example set by Herr Brandt

From Professor Nevil Johnson, Sir, Herr Brandt, the West German Chancellor, has provided a signal example of what means to accept political responsibility for the consequences of errors of judgment (a political, not a moral judgment in his case). I suggest that the maintenance of a tolerable degree of integrity in the public life of this country would be best served if certain politicians, instead of prolonging the sorry of self-justification, now emulated his example.

Deeds would speak louder than self-righteous cant from all sides about how we deplore the peccadilloes which have occurred, but can, of course, not do anything to prevent their recurrence. It is a matter for public office or his place in Parliament. If nothing happens, if, to twist a famous phrase, we borrow enough whitewash from the White House, then we had better not be surprised at a growing insensitivity to issues of moral and political principle in public life. Integrity cannot be maintained painlessly.

Yours faithfully, N. JOHNSON, Professorial Fellow, Nuffield College, Oxford, May 7.

From Mr John Peel, Sir, in present circumstances, *The Times* leader of June 19, 1973, referring to the Marconi scandal, is probably worth reprinting. Here is an extract from it:—"A man is not named for being splashed with mud. He is commiserated. But if he has stepped into a puddle which he might easily have avoided, we say that it is his own fault. If he protests that he did not know it was a puddle, we say that he ought to know as he is a member of the public. After all, quite a clean puddle, then we judge him deficient in the sense of cleanliness. And the British public like their public men to have a very nice sense of cleanliness." Yours faithfully, JOHN PEEL, 38 Barleycroft Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, May 7.

The press and libel

From Sir Robert McEwen and Mr Philip Lewis, Sir, The arguments presented on May 4 as a correct statement of the law by Mr Henry Cecil (surprisingly, since in his more strictly legal role as Judge, he is a member of the Law Commission) on Defamation have never appealed to any court in this country, although admittedly they have never been considered by the House of Lords, even at the instance of a journalist. Mr Justice Carey in 1968, a newspaper has no general privilege of the kind suggested, unless it has a duty to communicate the matter to the public. (So, too, in Mr Cecil's criticism of the law was stated by Mr Justice Carey in 1968, a newspaper has no general privilege of the kind suggested, unless it has a duty to communicate the matter to the public.)

If a journalist could rely merely on his common interest with other citizens on public matters, he would, as he is, be a member of the public, and his privilege would require to be founded on a duty to communicate.

We suggest that it is at least partly because Mr Cecil is wrong in law that in England one can have reasonable confidence in the truth of what one reads in the newspapers about individual public figures, who have the right to challenge to the truth of what is said.

The papers here, after all, a defence of fair comment, an important freedom strongly backed by the courts. To exercise this freedom, the right, they have to get their facts right. Yours faithfully, ROBERT MCEWEN, PHILIP LEWIS, 2 Hare Court, Temple, EC4.

Prisoner in Greece

From Professor Sir Alfred Ayer and others, Sir, Under the Athens Treaty of 1961, Greece is to accept to full membership in the Common Market by 1984. We should like to urge Her Majesty's Government to oppose all measures that may further this end until a normal respect for individual rights and the rule of law in that country has been restored.

We write in particular with the fact in mind of Professor Georgiou, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Athens, who was arrested on January 22, deported to the island of Yaros and whose treatment, as well as that of his fellow-prisoners, is all too little known in England. According to reliable sources, no charges have been brought against Professor Georgiou and he had not been in any way politically active during the six months between his leaving the University of Tübingen, where he had held another teaching post in mathematics, and his arrest. His offence appears to be that he refused to do notice publicly students who asked instead of giving his normal lecture, a request which, characteristically, he declined. It is also possible that he refused to give to the ESA (military police), by whom he was interrogated after this incident, the names of the students who had tried to launch the discussion. Those who know Georgiou well testify to his general disinclination to be involved in active politics, as well as to a comparatively avowed, which may explain his present plight, to denunciations of any kind.

It is our firm belief that a government which observes practices of this kind has no place in a civilized community of nations and we trust that Her Majesty's Government will conduct its relations with Athens with these facts well in view. Yours sincerely, A. J. AYER, ANATOLE BECK, HUGO WIAS, K. ZEEMAN, May 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr Foot and the court

From Mr Richard Yorke, QC, Sir, The Secretary of State for Employment is reported to have accused Sir John Donaldson of having been "trigger-happy". As Mr Foot saw fit to souse a judge who cannot defend himself perhaps a lawyer who had nothing whatever to do with the case may attempt to see fair play.

A judge swears on his appointment an oath to uphold the law without fear or favour. Sir John swore that oath. The law is the law as laid down by Parliament. Parliament passed the Industrial Relations Act. It remains the law until Parliament repeals it. A company and some individuals obtained judgments against a union which regards itself as above the law and declined to pay. Was Sir John to do nothing?

Had Sir John been false to his oath where would it end? Once judges stand by and watch the law defied by the strong with impunity then what protection under the law do any of us have?

This is a grave constitutional issue, and if Mr Foot will not wholly withdraw his criticism then I suggest that the Attorney-General must publicly repudiate him, with that courage and independence which is the proud duty of his office.

If the Attorney-General does not do so, then we have his tacit consent to the Secretary of State, one of Her Majesty's principal officers, to justify his administration of the law to the political views of the Government of the day. Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice, fought that battle at the risk of his neck against King James. Is the principle he won now to be surrendered?

I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant, RICHARD YORKE, Gray's Inn Chambers, Gray's Inn, WC1, May 8.

with grass-roots opinion, in the Conservative Party and in the country, in regard to the trades unions.

The latest manifestation by Mr Scanlon's AUEW, of power without responsibility, is seen by the large majority of the British public not as Mr Gilmour suggests, as a res for giving way to the unions but, as contrary, as necessitating an early renewal of the battle to bring them within the rule of law.

It is but a short step from the present use of industrial action against a Court of Law to industrial action against the assumption of power by a democratically elected Government; with whose politics they did not agree.

Clearly, if Mr Scanlon and his union are allowed to disrupt the present use of industrial action in order to demonstrate their dislike of and contempt for a Court of Law, then we must expect similar action if, as is likely, a Conservative Government is returned at the next election. Such an action could only lead to the complete breakdown of our democratic way of life, as is clearly Mr Scanlon's intention.

The unions are now making it plain that if they intend to govern—and that if they do not, no one else will. Such a challenge cannot go unanswered. Yours faithfully, A. T. MOFFAT, Devon Chambers, Upper Street, Newton Abbot, Devon, May 8.

From Mr R. S. Harman, Sir, In a recent radio interview Mr Hugh Scanlon, seeking to justify his union's use of industrial power to challenge the rule of law said that the trade union movement owed its present position to past defiance of the law.

His statement may be true, yet is surely both misleading and dangerous; misleading in equating a law made by a privileged minority with one enacted by our present parliamentary democratic process; dangerous in its encouragement of that challenge to the economic and social order to which your leading article rightly calls our attention today. Yours faithfully, R. S. HARMAN, 4 Styles Way, Beckenham, Kent.

Case for keeping the CIR

From Professor B. C. Roberts, Sir, I have yet to meet anyone even within the trade unions, or Labour Party, who can give me a good reason for closing down the Commission for Industrial Relations. This decision seems to be based upon little more than political animus against the Commissioners for carrying out their duties under the Industrial Relations Act. It is a decision, as Eric Wigman points out in his article *Today's* (May 7), which is surely contrary to the long term interests of the whole nation in a stable and effective system of industrial relations.

The Secretary of State will, I hope, forgive me for reminding him of Aneurin Bevan's warning to the Labour Party of the danger of making major decisions based upon an "emotional spasm". To dismantle an organization which has discharged its function exactly as envisaged by the Donovan Commission and by the Labour Government, which set it up, with considerable success, would seem to require stronger justification than has so far been given.

The establishment of an independent Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which Michael Shanks and I have advocated in *Today's* (May 7) development in a book published 12 years ago, is not an alternative to the CIR. The roles of these two organizations ought to be kept quite separate. One has the function of "emotional spasm". To dismantle better long term procedural arrangements, the other will be mainly concerned with short term conflicts over substantive issues. Fusing these roles together may limit the effectiveness of both organizations.

As Eric Wigman points out, a consequence of this unfortunate decision will be to destroy the experience of the past five years and to scatter a knowledgeable and dedicated staff whose expertise should not be willfully squandered.

I feel sure that if the Secretary of State were to change his decision to abolish the CIR it would receive widespread support from all sections of industry. Yours faithfully, B. C. ROBERTS, Professor of Industrial Relations, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, WC2, May 7.

The Tate collection

From Sir John Rothenstein, Sir, I should be obliged if you would allow me a brief comment on a state meet in Mr Overy's friendly review of my *Modern French Painting* in your issue of May 2, namely that my "enthusiasm for English art at the expense of much of the most important European work was reflected in the purchases made under [my] directorship" (of the Tate). If "acquisitions" be substituted for "purchases"—the annual purchase grant being £350 at the time of my appointment and for some years afterwards—then the picture is very different from that which be suggests.

We acquired seven Picassos, including "Femme Nu Assise" (which Picasso told me he considered his best cubist painting) besides scores of works by other European artists, to name a random few: Rodin, Renoir, Sisley, Cézanne, Laurec, Vuillard, Rouault, Matisse, Munch, Léger, Braque, Brancusi, Utrillo, Kandinsky, Klee, Ernst, Mondrian, Kokoschka, Gris, Chagall, Metzger, etc. The picture is very different from that which be suggests.

In my writing I have indeed concentrated on modern British artists. When I began to work on them they were—and mostly still are—under-estimated and their work is very little written, good or bad. Yours, etc. JOHN ROTHENSTEIN, Beaufort House, Newington, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxford, May 6.

Parlez vous Français?

From Mr William Pickles, Sir, May I call attention to a point that I have raised in my interest in linguistics may also interest political scientists? With the rise of the popularity of football in France, the English word "score" became a common part of French sporting vocabulary. When I first passed into the vocabulary of politics to describe what in English, until about a fortnight ago, was the "vote" or "poll" of a political candidate. In the past fortnight all the British correspondents in Paris, who take to the English half of *Franglais* as ducks do to water (with many consequent failures of communication), have written of the "scores" of the French Presidential candidates, and your second leader today uses "score" as a verb in the same context.

All this is an example of what Michel Bréal, a French scholar, is now widely known as "sémantisme" called "loss of differentiation of meaning". Such losses are always regrettable. ("Hopefully" for *hoffentlich*, another recent invasion which you too have embraced, is even more dangerously destructive of understanding.) But these things happen and when they can be caught on the wing they are worth recording. OED please note. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM PICKLES, The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, WC2, May 7.

Bannister's feat

From Mr Michael Flanders, Sir, Happily Dr Roger Bannister's reputation rests securely on his personal qualities and a distinguished career. Otherwise he will surely not long remain memorable as the first to run 1,000m in less than 240 seconds? Yours, etc. MICHAEL FLANDERS, 63 Esmond Road, Bedford Park, W4, May 7.

Return to gold standard

From Professor H. S. Ferns, Sir, It is a characteristic of monetary theorists, whether advocates of metallic standards, paper money or the more sophisticated management of the volume of currency and credit, to believe that their particular prescription will solve all problems. Mr C. Smith has done well to call our attention to the historical evidence of the insufficiency of monetary panaceas.

It does not, however, follow that money is not a matter of consequence. Gold is becoming the oldest social invention, and one of the most important agencies of social cooperation and interdependence. In order to fulfil its function as a means of exchange, a measure of value and a store of purchasing power, the quantity of money in an economic system, or universally, must be controlled in some way or other. Money in its various forms is still serving its purpose as a means of exchange, but its utility as a standard of value and a store of purchasing power is diminishing.

People more and more are turning to hedges against inflation such as gold, silver, precious stones, works of art, land and old forms of property having a long life of usefulness. Such a social injustice flows from the breakdown of confidence in money. Those with large surpluses of purchasing power are able to make the switch from money to gold, land, etc. whereas those who have small incomes or small surpluses are not readily able to do so. Even more important than the social

injustice involved in inflation is the effect upon investment and production. Stock purchasing power in the form of gold, works of art, land, etc. is idle and unproductive. The form of money does not matter as much as its quantity, and the only merit of gold is its relative immunity from the mismanagement of governments. Gold is becoming more an informal standard of value and store of purchasing power because the control of the quantity of money by governments almost everywhere has broken down under the pressure of huge politically motivated expenditures. Yours, etc. H. S. FERNS, The University of Birmingham, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Commerce and Social Science, Edgburgh Tower, Ring Road North, PO Box 363, Birmingham.

From Mrs T. H. Graves, Sir, Perhaps your correspondents on the gold standard would care to consider a different aspect of the matter.

Gold in the physical world has been used over the centuries as an analogy for the unchanging ultimate power in the spiritual sphere. And could it be our love of expediency rather than truth which has made us forsake the gold standard? Yours faithfully, JENNY GRAVES, 203 Stanley Road, Tottenham, Middlesex, May 5.

Subsidies for the arts

From Mr William Poeton, Sir, As an industrialist who has been closely concerned with the performing arts since the formation of the Arts Council, I would like to support those of your correspondents who advocate a steady and unimpeded increase in grants to the Arts Council, even in these times of traumatic economic crisis.

The salient feature of the Arts Council grant system from the point of view of business is that the Government actually receives and distributes its Treasury grant in direct proportion to the needs of its organizations. This is in contrast to the normal tax system, both in industry and in the professions, whereby so many of our industrial and social institutions are forced to dispose of their budgeted funds on the inflexible basis that moneys not spent cannot be carried forward from one accounting period to the next.

Reform is long overdue. The Treasury should emulate in other spheres the grant aid method it employs for the Arts Council. This would dramatically improve the management of taxpayers' money, and in view of the magnitude of the Government's financial involvement in industry, perhaps it would prove to be the economic miracle essential to our country's survival. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM POETON, Chairman, Everyman Theatre Co. Ltd., Cheltenham, President, Bristol Arts Centre, Chalfont House, The Park, Cheltenham, May 4.

personal contact with patients. Unfortunately, this latter objective is something that no sort of formal instruction can ever achieve. And nothing so intimate and personal will ever be provided at this stage of the course on a staff/student basis for obvious reasons.

I have tried in many countries (unsuccessfully I fear) to persuade medical schools to allocate, from day one, each new student to a student in his clinical years. Some part of, say, a half day per week should then be allowed for them to be together when the more senior is interviewing patients and writing up his case reports. The senior would teach, the junior would learn and both would have the opportunity of sharing an invaluable experience. Perhaps some enterprising Dean will be tempted. Yours sincerely, CHARLES WELLS, The Gap, Hoylake, Wirral, Cheshire.

Limestone walls

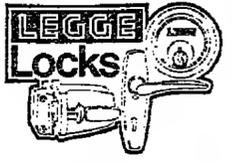
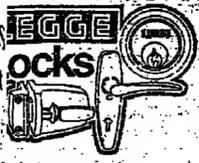
From Air Vice-Marshal H. G. Leonard-Williams, Sir, Dr R. D. Reid of Wells (May 6) got the wrong culprit when he attacked Somerset County Council for knocking down half a mile of stone wall at Burnt Wood (not Burnt Stone) in Somerset and replacing it with concrete posts and wire. The county council has nothing to do with that work.

We build many lengths of stone walling to keeping with their surroundings in the course of a year. When we have to use wood or concrete posts and wire fencing it is usually for a number of inescapable reasons, including cost, owner's preference and the vital need to see through the fence to the stretch of road beyond it. Yours faithfully, H. G. LEONARD-WILLIAMS, Chairman, Planning and Transportation Committee, Somerset County Council, County Hall, Taunton, Somerset, May 7.

Medical education

From Professor Charles Wells, Sir, May I select from the letter (April 20) from Dr Hunter, who is so well qualified to write on medical education, one particular suggestion: namely that students should have "some kind of clinical work introduced into the early stages (my italics) of the course". This would, as he says, bring informed appreciation into their pre-clinical studies. It would also go some way towards satisfying the burning desire of every medical student to see something of medical practice and to have actual

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Hope of decision on Concorde next week: Cabinet till divided

David Blake

The Government is believed still to be divided about the future of the Anglo-French Concorde. The subject is expected to be discussed at a ministerial meeting on Monday, and it is hoped that the differences will be resolved in time for a decision to be reached at the meeting scheduled for Tuesday.

At the moment, with Mr. Roy Jenkins, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, an opponent of continuation, the odds look to be in favour of the project's cancellation. But Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, is reported to be fighting hard for the project to be kept going, at least for the moment.

The Concorde has been reported to be on the optimistic assumptions, it is not hope to recover its development costs, now well over £90m.

It also points to the lack of orders from any airlines from British Airways and France, the two national airlines of the countries involved in building the aircraft.

Opponents of the project feel that arguments have been considerably strengthened by the sharp rise in fuel costs, which could affect fuel-hungry aircraft like Concorde more than other aircraft.

Although Mr. Benn said that his arguments have been considerably strengthened by the sharp rise in fuel costs, which could affect fuel-hungry aircraft like Concorde more than other aircraft.

Mr. Benn said that his arguments have been considerably strengthened by the sharp rise in fuel costs, which could affect fuel-hungry aircraft like Concorde more than other aircraft.

Proposals for taxing foreigners to be eased

By Derek Harris

The Government is to soften some of its proposals for taxing foreigners working in Britain.

This follows the disclosure in Business News yesterday that foreign journalists and many other professional workers from overseas were joining in a growing protest against measures announced in the Budget to bring foreigners more into the United Kingdom's tax net.

Mr. Healey, the Chancellor, announced last night that the Government would table an amendment in the Finance Bill lengthening to nine years out of 10 the period that a foreigner has to stay in the United Kingdom before being taxed on his income and capital gains as if he were domiciled here.

The Chancellor said he thought the original proposals of five out of any six-year tax period was "unduly stringent".

Mr. Edward Gotesman, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce specialist committee studying the problem, said: "This is really no less objectionable. We are concerned at the limitations being placed on foreign companies' ability to make rational decisions on whether to locate their headquarters in the United Kingdom. Companies will now tend not to do this."

The chamber is to continue representations to the Treasury.

Mr. Henri van der Zee, vice-president of the Foreign Press Association, said he thought the concession was an improvement but was not enough. The association is to suggest that, at most, taxation be applied to only 50 per cent of basic salaries.

The Chancellor plans for "temporary" residents in the United Kingdom to be taxed on half their earnings until 1976-77. Then foreigners falling under the nine-year rule would be treated as full United Kingdom taxpayers on world-wide income and capital gains.

CBI's pessimistic industrial survey points to 'horrifying' inflation in cost pressures

By Our Industrial Editor

Announcing results of its latest Industrial Trends Survey, the Confederation of British Industry yesterday reported that companies were now facing "a horrifying escalation of cost pressures".

In spite of some recovery from the three-day week, the prevailing mood is described as one of pessimism.

The survey, completed late last month with the help of 1,239 respondents accounting for half of Britain's exports, makes four main points.

Manufacturing industry as a whole is at present busy and expects to remain so for only within the short term; the buoyant investment intentions of 1973 are no longer apparent; companies face heavy cost pressures, but expect them to be moderately encouraging.

Not surprisingly, pessimism about the general business situation is less apparent now than in the last survey, taken in January amid the energy crisis. On that occasion a balance of 75 per cent of participants reported less optimism than four months previously. The comparable figure this time shows a balance of 9 per cent less optimistic.

While this indicates a short-term recovery in confidence, the CBI stresses that the latest result still compares badly with the strong positive balances recorded throughout 1972 and 1973.

The April survey findings indicate that half manufacturing industry is at present working below satisfactory full rate of operation. This is considerably less than under the unusual January situation, but it is difficult to estimate the extent to which a fairly high level of capacity working reflects simply the making good of output lost in earlier months.

Some 62 per cent of participants expect an increase in the value of output over the next four months. About 29 per cent forecast the same as in the past four months, and 8 per cent a fall. The balance of 54 per cent is in marked contrast to the gloomy January prediction and forecast the same as in the past four months, and 8 per cent a fall. The balance of 54 per cent is in marked contrast to the gloomy January prediction and forecast the same as in the past four months, and 8 per cent a fall.

Brothers deny 'staggering' charges

In a case said by the prosecution to be possibly the first of its kind to be the subject of criminal proceedings, two brothers were alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to have resorted to deception and dishonesty by inflating applications relating to the "staggering" of share issues.

Before the court were Mr. Monty Green, aged 44, of Lord Avenue, Clayhill, Hford, Essex, and Mr. Allen Greenstein, aged 45, described as a schoolmaster, of Claremont Road, Forest Gate, London.

Mr. Green is accused of dishonestly obtaining a letter of acceptance in respect of 250 shares in Kenting Motoring Services Group and a cheque for £19,800 belonging to Singer and Friedlander with the intention of permanently depriving them of it by deception.

He is also charged with dishonestly attempting to obtain a letter of acceptance relating to ordinary shares in Auditorium Holdings and a cheque for £11,300; dishonestly obtaining £3,600 Dunbarton County Council redeemable stock and a cheque for £21,640 belonging to the Bank of Scotland; dishonestly obtaining £3,300 worth of Dunbarton Stock and a cheque for £19,640.

He is further accused of dishonestly obtaining a letter of acceptance concerning 529 ordinary shares in Peleew Holdings and a cheque for £37,922 belonging to Samuel Montague and Co.; dishonestly obtaining a letter of acceptance in relation to 2,000 shares in Harold Perry Motors and a cheque for £46,400 belonging to the County Bank; and dishonestly attempting to obtain shares in Knott Mills Holdings and a cheque for £8,000.

Mr. Greenstein is charged with dishonestly obtaining a letter of acceptance in respect of 400 shares in Alida Packaging Co and a cheque for £16,464 belonging to Singer and Friedlander. He is accused of a similar offence in connection with Dunbarton stock and a cheque for £49,640, and attempting by deception to secure shares in Knott Mills Holdings and a cheque for £77,376.

Both men have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Mr. D. H. Jeffreys, prosecuting, said the men issued cheques for large sums to ensure that they obtained shares, or stock, in new issues. The operation, called stalling—in Stock Exchange parlance meaning being the first to apply for a new issue of shares.

Deliberately inflated applications were resorted to with cheques being issued to make sure of obtaining shares or stock.

These cheques were for amounts not covered by the defendants' bank accounts, counsel alleged. He said that no one lost money over the transactions despite the return of excess application cheques from the issuing houses.

When interviewed by the police both men said it was a practice approved by the major clearing banks. Mr. Jeffreys added.

The trial is expected to last about three weeks.

Dunlop reveals £4.76m rubber market losses

Our Financial Editor

Dunlop was caught out by a title commodity prices last year. The big British tyre maker yesterday admitted losses of £4.76m on rubber market losses.

These arose from the failure of Dunlop Plantations to hedge cover itself against forward prices of latex at the end of 1973, when prices more than doubled.

At the end of 1972, the spot price in London was 20p a lb; it peaked at 58p a kilo in December, 1973.

Mr. Dunlop said that leaving for sales uncovered in this was against company policy. The employees, including Mr. Dunlop, the director responsible, have resigned.

The company's auditors and directors were brought in to an independent report. It is reported that there is no evidence that any of the individuals involved sought to obtain, or obtained, any monetary advantage for themselves," Dunlop says.

Dunlop's board neither authorized nor was made aware of the dealings. Once the situation came to light, immediate steps were taken to prevent a recurrence and, following the independent report, the administrative measures suggested have been adopted.

Full provision has been made by Dunlop for the losses. Pirelli, Dunlop's partner in the Anglo-Italian tyre-making union set up at the beginning of 1971, will bear 40 per cent of the loss.

Apart from this, Dunlop's results were in line with stock market expectations. Profits of the British company, Dunlop Holdings, in what was a difficult year in important European tyre markets, slipped from £40m to £36m. But Dunlop has maintained a dividend of 5p gross, although even at this early stage it seems clear 1974 will be a difficult year.

Financial Editor, page 27

Societies 'need new fund flow'

By Margaret Stone

Mr. Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, cast doubts last night about the building society movement's ability to rely exclusively on short-term personal savings.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Building Societies Association, he said: "This source of funds—at least in the foreseeable future—may be approaching saturation. It is clear that the volatility of personal savings added to the problem."

Mr. Crosland went on to say: "Perhaps societies must develop a flow of funds from the long-term capital market. He acknowledged that the association had already been thinking along these lines and considering the implications it would involve."

He emphasized that the Government was not seeking confrontation with the building society movement, but said that it was aware that "building societies would not want to simply sit in the stands and watch the struggle to work out new policies on home-ownership."

He added: "You are one of the major financial institutions in the country. And so, even if you wanted to, you could not avoid sharing with government the social responsibility for shaping the future in relation to home ownership."

Although there has been a big upsurge in building society receipts on Wednesday, the Building Societies Association decided to let individual building societies take up the second tranche of the loan facilities offered by the Government. This is another £100m on top of the £100m at present being shared among societies. The interest rate for the second £100m will remain unchanged at 10.5 per cent.

However, not all societies are in agreement with these proposals. Although most of the leading societies are taking up their share of the first £100m, the Leek, Westbourne and Eastern Counties has decided not to participate in the scheme, and yesterday it was announced that the Bristol and West society was by no means certain that it would take up its share.

Saudi Arabia rejects Lever plan for collective purchasing of crude

By Roger Vielvoe Energy Correspondent

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, yesterday dismissed the Lever plan for collective action by the main consuming countries for purchasing Middle East oil. He disclosed to a London press conference that Saudi Arabia's answer to the participation question should be "very different" to solutions put forward for other countries.

Mr. Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is believed to favour a mechanism for the collective purchasing of Middle East oil which would be resold to the main consumers after the levy of a small surcharge. The surcharge could then be lent or given to developing countries that have not benefited from the boom in oil and other commodity prices.

He was equally unenthusiastic about the plan by Mr. Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, for recycling surplus funds from the main oil producing countries. Saudi Arabia had invested money with the World Bank and set up its own investment fund to help developing nations. Nothing had been put into the IMF.

He rejected the idea of accepting special drawing rights payment for oil and added that all these new forms of payment being devised had the sole aim of recycling the financial surpluses of the oil producers back into the western economies.

Shaikh Yamani said he understood the Lever plan was a "personal" view and did not represent the ideas of the British Government. "I do not have to pay much attention to personal views," he said.

He did not think consumers would adopt the plan and gave warning that any sort of collective action could lead to further restrictions on production and sharp price increases.

But he had some hopeful words on short-term oil prices. Shaikh Yamani said he did not expect the plan and gave warning that any sort of collective action could lead to further restrictions on production and sharp price increases.

Ship recall forces Arco to end Celtic Sea drilling

The Arco group has abandoned its Celtic Sea drilling programme about completing the exploratory well on block 106/24, about 20 miles north-west of Fishguard.

The well was abandoned because the drill ship Glomar Grand Isle is due back in Norwegian waters by May 15. It will be possible to return to the location and finish the well at a later date.

Arco had been drilling on the block since the middle of February, but in the opening months they lost a considerable amount of drilling time because of poor weather conditions and difficulties with the strong currents in the area.

Companies with concessions in the Celtic Sea had been hoping that the results of the well would have helped to provide a better overall picture of the prospects of the area.

Arco said it was naturally disappointed but the incomplete well had provided valuable geological information on the area. British Petroleum is now the only company drilling in the British sector of the Celtic Sea. It is using the drillship Havdrill on block 93/2.

Occidental Petroleum said it was still drilling on block 14/19 in the North Sea west of its Piper Field discovery. A spokesman said he had no comment to make on widespread rumours in the industry that it had made a large discovery.

A well is to be drilled on the boundary between the Transworld group's block 21/1 and Texaco's block 20/5. The costs will be shared.

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INTERIM RESULTS (Unaudited)

Six Months ended 31st December	1973	1972
£	£	£
ALES	3,335,677	2,854,299
Trading Profit	331,415	262,044
Profit before tax	267,045	219,008
Dividend—gross	35,732	34,031
Net Profit before tax up by 22%		
Interim Dividend at maximum permitted level.		

Wall St closes 14.78 higher

New York, May 9.—Wall Street prices picked up today on news that American wholesale prices in April showed their lowest rate of advance since October. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 14.78 points up at 867.7. Advancing issues outnumbered declines by 790 to 580.

Wholesale prices slacken, page 26

Profits on stock distorted Shell's quarterly income

By Anthony Rowley

Net income of the Royal Dutch/Shell group was almost halved in the first quarter of this year at £319m, compared with £115m in the comparable period of last year, it was reported yesterday.

However, £125m of this improvement came from "abnormal" stock profits chiefly because of the steep increase in crude oil costs. These profits will go only part of the way towards replacing stocks at new, higher prices, Royal Dutch/Shell stated.

Cash and securities of the Anglo-Dutch group stood at £1,590m at the end of the first quarter, though "this sum has since been considerably reduced by the very large payments to oil suppliers and governments which fell due after March 31". Capital spending virtually equaled to £229m in the first quarter.

Royal Dutch/Shell emphasized yesterday that the first-quarter profits figures must not be taken as indicative of the performance throughout this year. The current extraordinary situation in the international oil business "leaves great uncertainty for the rest of the year".

Oil product prices now prevailing in some important markets allow little or no profit. The formula for dividing by two; and Financial Editor, page 27

Panel restricts Portland cement rise to 13.9 pc

By Hugh Clayton

The Price Commission persisted in its clamp on cement makers yesterday by cutting a price rise of more than 19 per cent proposed by Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, the largest company in the industry, to 13.9 per cent.

It also allowed British Aluminium to charge an average of 12.8 per cent more for aluminium ingot and related products. "The increases do not fully cover higher costs", the company said. The new prices are being applied to new orders and all dispatched immediately, irrespective of acknowledged delivery dates.

Associated Portland was also told that its 24.5 per cent increase on special cement had been cut to 22.6 per cent.

The commission made it clear it was a firm person to be afforded facilities by the company, and alleged he had abused his position as a deputy convener and "deliberately flouted agreements".

Union representatives were told that if Mr. Thornett's behaviour as an employee during the next six months was "responsible", and if at the end of that time it was still the wish of the transport section to have him as a shop steward, the company would again accept his appointment.

Official Cowley strike threat over shop steward

By R. W. Shakespeare

British Leyland's Austin-Morris car plant at Cowley, Oxford, could be facing yet another crippling strike—this time with union backing—over a decision to withdraw recognition and facilities from Mr. Alan Thornett, a shop steward and deputy convener.

The Transport and General Workers' Union leadership is to consider calling an official stoppage after rejecting terms put forward by British Leyland executives, including Mr. Par Lowry, the corporation's labour relations director, earlier this week.

Management representatives told union officials, led by Mr. Moss Evans, the senior negotiator for the car industry, that they did not believe Mr. Thornett was "a fit person to be afforded facilities by the company", and alleged he had abused his position as a deputy convener and "deliberately flouted agreements".

Union representatives were told that if Mr. Thornett's behaviour as an employee during the next six months was "responsible", and if at the end of that time it was still the wish of the transport section to have him as a shop steward, the company would again accept his appointment.

How the markets moved

The Times Index: 119.86 + 0.07
F.T. Index: 302.5 - 0.5

Rises	Falls	On other pages
BICC 1p to 129p	Ass Pt Cement 2p to 136p	Appointments vacant 34, 35
Orbita Pumps 2p to 47p	Beecham Grp 2p to 221p	Business appointments 29
Dunlop Hldgs 2p to 47p	Bibby, J. 2p to 85p	Diary 29
Furness Withy 6p to 158p	Berford 2p to 85p	Financial editor 27
GECC 1p to 107p	GN 2p to 85p	Financial news 30, 31
Hawker Siddeley 2p to 276p	GN 2p to 85p	Letters 26
Lloyds & Scot 1p to 66p	Hunting Gibbon 10p to 300p	Market reports 32
	Jacks, W. 1p to 161p	Share prices 33
		Unit trust prices 34
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		Woodhouse & Risson (Holdings) 30
		Consolidated Balance Sheets: 30
		Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde 30
		Dresdner Bank 31
		Portk Farms 7p to 160p
		Reynolds & Peas 14p to 282p
		Sunley, E. 14p to 282p
		Swan Hunter 3p to 114p
		Tate & Lyle 2p to 154p
		Vickers 2p to 154p
		Western Areas 15p to 455p
		Metal Box 3p to 192p
		Mothercare 7p to 152p
		Northern Devs 2p to 36p
		Plessey 2p to 97p
		UK Props 2p to 32p
		Whessoe 12p to 85p
		Western Nig 6p to 133p

THE POUND

Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia 5 1.68	1.635
Austria Sch 43.00	43.00
Belgium Fr 96.75	94.00
Canada \$ 2.38	2.33
Denmark Kr 14.45	14.05
Finland Mkk 9.15	8.80
France Fc 11.90	11.60
Germany DM 6.90	6.80
Greece Dr 72.25	70.00
Hongkong \$ 12.30	11.95
Italy Lr 1655.00	1620.00
Japan Yn 700.00	675.00
Netherlands Gld 6.35	6.15
Norway Kr 13.00	12.65
Portugal Esc 60.00	57.00
S Africa Rd 12.90	12.70
Spain Ptas 143.00	138.00
Sweden Kr 10.50	10.20
Switzerland Fr 2.30	2.25
US \$ 2.47	2.42
Yugoslavia Dnr 36.75	35.00

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- Record Profit.
- Substantial increase in land held for development.
- Programme of advance factories proceeding well.
- £7 million facility from major insurance company.

Handwritten note: *Handwritten note*

EEC warning after Danish tax curbs

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, May 9

With yet another EEC government—this time Denmark—imposing drastic economic measures unilaterally, the European Commission gave a warning today that this approach would eventually produce bigger and bigger differences between the economies of the Nine.

The savage tax increases announced yesterday by the Danish government on cars, cigarettes, spirits and wine follow the Italian government's imposition of a 50 per cent cash deposit on a long list of industrial and agricultural imports.

But whereas the Italian action flouted the key EEC principle of the free movement of goods, European Commission sources confirmed today that the Danish

measures were not contrary to the Treaty of Rome, being non-discriminatory and of a fiscal and domestic nature.

They went, furthermore in the desirable direction of combating inflation, restricting consumption and correcting a balance of payments deficit.

But the sources pointed out that some member states would be harder hit by them than others. German cars, British spirits and French wine seem obvious potential victims. This, the Commission said could lead to the danger of retaliatory measures.

Commission officials obviously regretted that there had been no preliminary consultation in Brussels by the Danes.

They pointed out that if member states take widely differing measures in response to economic difficulties, this can only increase the gap between them. The need to practise convergent

economic policies was growing. The Danish government however is consulting the Commission over its plan to cut the duty-free allowance for travellers by more than half. Such a cut would, without special dispensation, be contrary to Community dispositions, the sources said.

This was a reference to the agreement by the Council of Ministers in June, 1972, to increase the overall tax-free allowance from £31 to £52. The allowance of spirits was increased from 1 litre to 1.5 litres, and from 200 to 300. This applied to new member states—Britain, Denmark and Ireland—from January 1, 1973.

Alan McGregor writes from Geneva: Ministers of the seven EEC countries agreed at a two-day meeting there to associate their governments with OECD efforts to prevent restrictive trade practices in the current difficult situation.

The chairman, Mr Ernst Bruggler, President of Switzerland and Minister of Economy, described it as "one of the best meetings we have ever had". He said ministers had expressed a firm will to maintain the liberal order of their economies and trade.

With similar intentions being expressed by the EEC, it should be possible for the Community and EFTA together to find solutions for nations in particular difficulties, such as Italy, and help them to improve their balance of payments positions by structural and monetary measures, thereby protecting free trade.

The amount of time given to actual EFTA business during the two days was nominal. Under present circumstances, EFTA is providing a forum for top-level discussions ranging far beyond its day-to-day functioning as a free trade association.

UK steel output rose 8.9 pc last month

United Kingdom steel output in April averaged 457,300 ingot tonnes a week—8.9 per cent higher than in March, when steelmaking throughout the country was affected by the miners' strike. However, production still fell 10.7 per cent short of the April 1973 figure.

Labour disputes in British Steel Corporation plants in Wales and the West Midlands lost an average of 15,000 ingot tonnes a week during the month. BSC output was further curtailed by a shortfall in scrap supplies of approximately 20,000 tonnes a week.

Steel production in the first four months of 1974 averaged 422,400 ingot tonnes a week, 20 per cent below last year's level of output.

Government returns, released separately, show that consumption of finished steel in the first quarter of 1974 is provisionally estimated to have been 4.3m tonnes (5.8 tonnes ingot equivalent), after seasonal adjustment. Stocks of steel held by consumers and merchants are estimated to have increased by over half a million tonnes, which is easily the largest ever quarterly stock increase. Consumer stocks are estimated to be at their highest ever level.

Hydrogen tipped as new aviation fuel

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Two world aviation leaders yesterday posed the possibility of airliners being powered by hydrogen as an alternative source of fuel to oil products.

Mr David Nicolson, chairman of British Airways, said liquid hydrogen had good heat content and freedom from pollution, while the materials for its manufacture were readily available. Mr Dan Haughton, chairman of Lockheed, foresaw a long-term future with a new aircraft which was hydrogen-powered and able to carry up to 500 passengers anywhere in the world in three or four hours.

They were presenting papers in London at a world aviation conference organized by the Financial Times.

The drawbacks to hydrogen were also listed by Mr Nicolson. The high bulk of the fuel would mean radical aircraft redesign, and the insulation and other problems associated with handling a material at low temperatures were considerable.

June hearing likely for Crest bid challenge

A High Court judge yesterday ordered an early trial of an action by Crest International Securities, disputing the existence of a contract to bid for the outstanding shares of Ashbourne Investments. Mr Justice Templeman said the trial should begin early next month.

Crest is challenging a claim by certain directors of Ashbourne Investments to have a contract with a consortium headed by Crest.

The terms were that the consortium should buy the directors' shares at 46p a share, and the company's outstanding shares at the same price. Crest denies there was a contract. Alternatively, if there was, the contract should be rescinded on the ground of misrepresentation.

Mr Justice Templeman ordered for an early trial followed a move on Tuesday by Mr David Tannen not to proceed with his application to restrain Crest from going ahead with its bid for Ashbourne until the litigation had been "clarified".

Mr Tannen is a shareholder of Crest International and a director of several of its subsidiaries. He also sought an order against the City Takeover Panel, which is covering Crest's having acquired 43 per cent of Ashbourne's shares, to make a bid for the remainder.

TV and radio sales top £384m

Television and radio sales topped £384m last year, £77m higher than the previous record in 1972. Lord Thornycroft, president of the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association, announcing the figures at the annual meeting in London yesterday said during the year 3,031,000 television sets were sold.

Colour sales reached 2,076,000, the highest so far, but black and white sets dropped to 988,000—the lowest for 20 years. Lord Thornycroft said that sales might not be as high this year as the industry had been hit by the reinstatement of controls on hire purchase and rental in December and also by last year's oil price increases, then electricity restrictions and the three-day week.

Special drawing rights may comprise 18 currencies

Paris, May 9—The number of currencies to be used in the standard "basket" to value special drawing rights during the interim period of monetary reform is expected to be fixed at 15 to 18 currencies, a monetary official said here today.

The official, attending the last day of the Committee of Twenty deputies' final discussion on the two-part "outline of reform" said each of the currencies involved accounted for 1 per cent or more of world trade, but he declined to elaborate.

Some monetary officials, however, believed that the number of currencies to be agreed was still uncertain and could be as low as nine.

SE liaison panel meets

At the first meeting of the Stock Exchange Liaison Committee, held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr G. Loveday, chairman of The Stock Exchange, discussions covered prospective procedures for a dialogue between the Exchange and the major users of its services. The committee intends to meet quarterly, or more frequently if necessary.

The Exchange was additionally represented by Messrs J. Dundas Hamilton and D. LeRoy Lewis and by the Government Broker. Also on the committee are Messrs W. Broadfield, J. Glyn, A. McDonald, F. Sandilands, T. T. M. Verrey and Sir John Pridoux.

Fothergill & Harvey Ltd

NEW RECORDS IN 1973...

	1973	1972	% Increase
TURNOVER	£7m.	£5.9m.	18%
PROFITS—£'000	636	440	45%
DIVIDEND—NET	4.55p	2.68p	70%
RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS	22.4%	17.1%	30%

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"Thanks to a truly united effort from all our employees, to whom we owe so much for another year of satisfactory progress, our production during the emergency period did not suffer to the extent originally anticipated. As a result, the upward trend in both turnover and profits, so apparent throughout 1973, has forged ahead uninterrupted. Whether this continues for the remainder of the year will depend on the effect on industry generally of the policies of the new Government. Subject to these we look forward to another excellent year. Fothergill & Harvey is a viable company in its own right and the growth prospects are equally as good as those indicated at the time of the Jones Stroud bid."

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Gulf 'inflated crude price'

Washington, May 9—The Federal Energy Administration has said that it has evidence that Gulf Oil Corporation illegally inflated crude oil prices. But it does not know how much it passed on to consumers at petrol pumps.

The allegation claims that the evidence shows that Gulf overcharged itself \$46.5m (about \$19.3m) on crude oil purchased from its subsidiaries in Africa.

The charge is the initial step in administrative proceedings that allow the company 10 days to rebut the findings with its own evidence. The energy agency could ultimately confirm the initial charges and order Gulf to reverse price increases based on any such overcharging.

However, the agency said it has not yet determined what portion of the \$46.5m the company may have recouped from consumers.

In a statement issued at its headquarters in Pittsburgh Gulf said it "categorically denies that it has violated" the energy agency regulations. The company said it would work with the agency "to correct any misunderstandings on this matter."—AP-Dow Jones.

Money supply indicted

Trade unions do not and cannot cause inflation, according to an Aims of Industry pamphlet, published today. The views are those of the pamphlet's author, Professor Alan Walters, who is an adherent in London University of the monetarist school of economics.

Professor Walters argues that "the monopoly power of trade unions cannot be the driving force of a continuous inflation" (this italics). Such monopoly power can only have a once-and-for-all effect on wage levels: and the degree of

monopoly power of unions has in fact been progressively eroded by increasing international competition in world trade.

The real culprit, says Professor Walters, is the Government and the Bank of England in their pursuit of full employment policies.

These authorities inflate the money supply in order to prevent unions with monopoly bargaining power from pricing themselves out of the labour market and so causing unemployment.

CB1 APRIL SURVEY OF INDUSTRY

	Balance*			Less
	More	Same	Less	
Are you more or less optimistic than you were four months ago about the general business situation in your industry (January in brackets):	21 (3)	46 (19)	33 (78)	
Do you expect to authorize more or less capital expenditure in the next 12 months than you authorized in the past 12 months on (January in brackets):				N/A
(a) buildings	17 (24)	33 (30)	35 (39)	14 (7)
(b) plant and machinery	24 (32)	38 (32)	33 (35)	3 (1)
Is your present level of output below capacity (ie. at your working rate of a satisfactory full rate of operation) (January in brackets):	48 (71)	49 (27)		3 (1)

*The "balance" is the difference between the percentage of respondents replying "more" and the percentage replying "less" to each question. There were 1,236 respondents.

Zenith move to foil Tokyo takeover of Motorola

From Frank Vogl
Washington, May 9

Zenith Radio Corporation, one of the largest radio and television manufacturers in America, is making a last-minute effort to prevent one of its leading Japanese rivals, the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co, from increasing its American market penetration by the acquisition of Motorola Incorporated's home television receiver sector.

Motorola announced its proposed sale to Matsushita on March 12, claiming that "our television receiver business, which accounted for approximately 17 per cent of Motorola's consolidated sales in 1973, has achieved appropriate profits in recent years".

The deal was expected to be approved by the anti-trust division of the Justice Department by the end of April, but approval was delayed in the US until a Justice States buyer would come forward. The deadline is May 28 and Zenith has now written to the Justice Department expressing interest in buying Motorola's home television business.

While Zenith is now likely to come forward with a strong bid, it does not appear to be interested in acquiring all of Motorola's home television plants, nor in buying Motorola's distribution network. Because of this Zenith's chances appear slim.

Motorola Incorporated announced record first-quarter sales and earnings recently and apart from its home television business, appears to be in strong financial shape. The company's first-quarter sales rose 21 per cent to \$271.5m (about £113m), while net profits increased correspondingly to \$19.4m.

US wholesale price rises tapering off

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, May 9

Government officials, who have long been predicting a slowdown in the tempo of price rises this quarter, were vindicated today by the announcement of the smallest monthly rise in wholesale prices since last October. There was also a sharp decline in wholesale food prices.

The Department of Labour said wholesale prices in April rose by 0.7 per cent, on a seasonally adjusted basis, after a rise of 1.3 per cent in March.

Wholesale food prices fell for the second consecutive month, with a decline of 3 per cent (down 2.1 per cent in March). But this was offset by a 2.3 per cent increase in industrial wholesale prices, following a 2.9 per cent rise in the previous month.

The wholesale price index, now at 158.3 (1967 equals 100) is 18.8 per cent up on April of last year. Disquieting as the rise may be, the wholesale price figures for the last three months show an annual increase of just 13.5 per cent, against an annual rate of 24.8 per cent over the first quarter of this year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Issues behind Britain's choice of reactor

From Mr R. W. Holder
Sir, The discussion about which type of nuclear reactor should be chosen for the United Kingdom provides ample opportunities for experts to disagree, because there is no clear reason for selecting one system rather than another. If any one system is to be the chosen choice, there would not have been so much contention.

Perhaps the best view we can accept is that the light water reactor may be better suited for large power stations feeding a sophisticated grid in a country such as England; and a pressure tube reactor, such as the British steam generating heavy water reactor (SGHWR) or the Canadian Candu, is more suitable for less developed countries with wide geographical separation, as in Scotland. Mr Hawkins of the Central Electricity Generating Board and Mr Tombs of the South of Scotland Electricity Board may both be right.

If there are three major questions to be resolved, safety and exports.

The Minister of State for Energy had made it quite clear that no system will be chosen which does not comply with adequate standards of safety and nuclear waste disposal. As for exports, the economic strength of the oil producing states has taught us, if we did not appreciate it before; that exporting energy is a source of economic strength. By putting up with the relatively low price states have now made inevitable the switch to nuclear power which has so long been predicted and so long delayed.

My company, as a consistent exporter of nuclear technology and with close relationships in developing countries, was authorized to follow enquiries for British pressure tube reactors while the National Nuclear Corporation was sorting itself out. We felt this to be useful, and ultimately our power to help the developing world and to strengthen our economy will depend more on our ability to export reactors than on meeting our own domestic requirements.

The current show that there is an immediate demand for 11 British pressure tube reactors of 600 MW, worth perhaps £1,000 in total, and the nuclear power reactors have become the cheapest source of electricity generated from power stations down to 10 MWs. While accepting the finding of the International Atomic Energy Agency that some 200 to 300 reactors in these sizes will be ordered in the next 10 years, we further find that, for commercial and technical reasons, pressure tube reactors are preferred in many of these applications.

The Candu system is in great demand, being the only pressure tube reactor at present on offer, and we are told that for the

Developing the Co-operatives

From Mr Joshua Bamfield
Sir, Mr Hopwood's ("Clarifying the Co-op's role on State aid" May 3) than helpful in clarifying possible role of a Co-op Development Agency.

The concept is admittedly obscure. It was originally as a sort of IRC to run and finance the Co-ops sector. But for an IRC to there has to be agreeable what it can do. Co-ops agreed. The 1968 Regions for Co-ops has been abated when it is far from complete. What has prevented its implementation is not so much finance as lack of will, difficult to see what condition an IRC-type Co-op Development Agency can make, the lack of interest of the ops in reorganization.

There is no real view either that Co-ops are a short of finance. The merely unwilling to raise the money they need from own resources, or from Market.

If cash is offered, it is refused, especially by the amount of money is to be small and not worth upsetting it will cause. Greenpeace in the count feel his taxes are being "subsidize" the Co-op. There will be adverse on how the grants are paid out as excessively big demand or in donations to the operation Party. Whether allegations are true will be levied, but they will do considerable damage to the Co-op movement at a time when fast staging a recovery.

The real need for a Co-op to stimulate new fields operative endeavour, rather being poured into existing societies. Cooperation contribution to make in areas as housing, work and credit co-ops. If the movement sincerely wishes to expand the boundaries of ownership by methods that state nationalization operation seems an appropriate candidate.

But if the CDA is to do what for Co-op retail, it is, and ought to dead duck.

These views are of course own and do not commit other body.

JOSHUA BAMFIELD,
Co-operative College,
Loughborough.

Air service for businessmen

From Mr A. E. Towler
Sir, I have just examined latest British Airways timetables from the view of a businessman journeying to Europe from Chester. I am sorry to say service is far worse than it is.

Many businessmen share my awareness and frustration of having to travel long and often late, and spend extra nights away base because of inadequate direct flights from Manc. Even where they exist it is so timed as to make a day visit impossible. For example, Manchester to London direct flights (by BA) has one from Manc leaving at 10 am. The flight departs 35 minutes an outward flight arrive Brussels—the centre EEC affairs has no flight until 17.30. It is a daily flight so that an airport is inevitable, yet the time is only 1 1/2 hours. I Brussels on Monday one has to leave on Saturday morning direct for Chester. Otherwise if London the earliest to arrive is 11.30 am. By 8.45 am.

One can continue through restricted list of direct flights from Manc and if one leave before 10 am and the people at the of have had lunch, one sits in a mid-air business in mid-air hardly a setting for getting competitive trading.

As London Airport is under such pressure would think that some could be obtained by more use of Manchester substantial proportion businessmen must come from north of England as Midlands and deserve travelling facilities. Yours faithfully,
A. E. TOWLER,
Building Design Partner
Vernon Street,
Moor Lane,
Preston PR1 3PQ.

Shopkeepers' pay and conditions

From Mr Arthur G. Wells
Sir, When are people, and especially Mr Shirley Williams, going to do anything to help shopkeepers derive his income, and pay his employees, out of the profit that he makes on the goods he sells?

Legislation actual and proposed seems to indicate that while everybody else can have an increase in his wages, shopkeepers must take a cut.

Shopkeepers already work longer hours than anybody else, and without the benefit of overtime rates. They never get a weekend off; nor do they get "time-and-a-half" for working on Saturdays (and often on Sundays as well!). They act as unpaid workers for the Government in the collection of value added tax, Pay As You Earn income tax and National Insurance. Now it seems that they are to be expected to subsidize people who have already had substantial increases in income and are often much better off than they are themselves.

I used to believe that the Labour Party stood for social justice, but I can see precious little justice in this.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR G. WELLS,
51 Wellington Street,
Maldstone,
Kent ME15 8JR.

Lunch voucher use and abuse

From Mr James Spenceley
Sir, Did I ever enter Mr J. Carrick's head (Letters, May 2) that the book of hecon thought entirely with luncheon vouchers last Saturday was to be rolled and made into sandwiches for my next week's lunches.

Because my luncheon vouchers do not cover the expense of buying made up sandwiches, and by making them myself, I can have two per day, instead of one.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES SPENCELEY,
97 Bruce Castle Road,
Tottenham, London, N17.

From Mr John Hack
Sir, I refer to the letter published in yesterday's issue (May 2) of The Times from Mr J. H. Carrick on the subject of "Lunch vouchers".

It would appear from the letter written by Mr Carrick that there is a nationwide misuse of luncheon vouchers. There are a number of companies who run their own private luncheon voucher schemes, and whatever arrangements they make regarding the use of these vouchers should not be confused with the issue of vouchers by Luncheon Vouchers Limited, the company which originated the scheme over 18 years ago.

A Luncheon Voucher is issued with the full backing of the Inland Revenue and a tax concession allowed up to 15p per person per day. I feel that the his suggestion that these vouchers are used for all manner of purposes, thus defeating the original purpose of issuing them to provide a bona fide meal, is almost completely untrue. There are approximately 400,000 employees receiving a Luncheon Voucher issued by Luncheon Vouchers Limited every day, which are used for the original purpose.

It would be totally misleading for any of your readers to be in any way influenced by the incorrect statement made in Mr Carrick's letter. Finally, all restaurants accepting Luncheon Vouchers issued by this company know that they can be accepted for a bona fide meal

Shopkeepers' pay and conditions

From Mrs K. Clifton
Sir, I should be obliged if Mr Carrick (May 2) would tell me where, in the City of London, I can purchase a bona fide meal for the sum of 15p a day, which is the maximum amount of luncheon voucher the Inland Revenue will allow an employee to have without deduction of income tax.

I suggest the Inland Revenue would be well employed to look at this 15p limit again, as with ham at 25p a quarter and apples 5p each, one can hardly provide oneself with a "packed lunch" for 15p!

Yours faithfully,
K. CLIFTON,
66 Osmond Gardens,
Walsington,
Surrey.

SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTI

Sena Sugar Estates, Limited, reports that, since Junta of National Salvation took over in Portugal 25th April, normal production has been maintained in Subsidiary's Sugar Refinery in Lisbon.

In Mocimboa the two Sugar Factories are expected to commence crushing during the third week of month.

Negotiations with the former Government for increase in the price of sugar were to have been concluded before the end of April. These negotiations are now actively continued with the Representatives of the Junta and the Company expects to make an announcement in near future.

The Company's banking operations with Mocimboa have not suffered interruption.

J. D. Horne
Chairman
9th May.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Dunlop chooses to hold the dividend

year's rubber market losses... Dunlop has said it will not pay a dividend...

found, and the scope for any economies there is still considerable... Dunlop's first quarter stock profits...

Though there was a fall in British Relay's profits contribution... Dunlop's first quarter stock profits...

Shell T & T 1st quarter 1974 (1973) Capitalisation £250m...

Mothercare

Facing up to margin controls

Mothercare's preliminary figures caused some disappointment yesterday... Mothercare's first quarter profits...

Other AP expresses 'cautious optimism' after an 8 per cent... Mothercare's first quarter profits...

For the current year, the group... Mothercare's first quarter profits...

Final 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalisation £51.8m... Mothercare's first quarter profits...

Lloyds and Scottish... Containing the setback... Lloyds & Scottish has earned a reputation...

Final 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalisation £51.8m... Lloyds & Scottish's first quarter profits...

The Shell-Mex/BP formula for dividing by two

The division of Britain's largest and most powerful petrol and oil marketing organization...

The division of the joint computer operations is also going ahead... Shell-Mex and BP will have to tackle...

The break-up of their United Kingdom marketing operations in 1971... The companies claimed that the separation...

A complicated formula is being devised to distribute the depots owned by Shell-Mex and BP...

Four of the largest terminals will continue to be shared... The independent operations on the sites...

Road tankers are now operational on the same basis... The companies still operate out of distribution depots...

Both would be wholly-owned subsidiaries of Shell-Mex and BP... The parent companies could easily absorb...

Each company has its own refineries that operate outside the control of Shell-Mex and BP...

Mr Greenbrough, who headed the Oil Industry Emergency committee...

One of the final operations will be the appointment of the large industrial contracts...

Roger Vielvoye

Kenneth Owen examines the problems of energy storage Building electricity banks

You can store oil in tanks; you can store gas in gas holders; but you cannot store electricity...

should a generator set or transmission line fail... The CEGB about 2 1/2 in the 1980s.

Pumped hydroelectricity is the only significant storage system available at present...

Pressure storage has been proposed as a means of increasing the fuel efficiency of gas turbines...

which is being developed for traction use, could be adapted for large scale electrical power storage...

Automotive Products The fall in car registrations... The story at Automotive Products last year...

Consumption of electrical energy within the European Community is expected to quadruple from 1970 to 1990...

Energy storage in a strong electric field, ie in a capacitor, is also possible...

The kinetic energy of a rotating flywheel can also be used to provide storage...

The sodium/sulphur battery, which is being developed for traction use...

Final 1973-74 (1972-73) Capitalisation £51.8m... Automotive Products' first quarter profits...

Final 1973 (1972) Capitalisation £14.6m... Automotive Products' first quarter profits...

Final 1973 (1972) Capitalisation £14.6m... Automotive Products' first quarter profits...

Business Diary: Broking Ho! o Holloway stars

of the younger folk ahead... The reshuffle at stocks...

Hoare still expects to remain in profit... The reshuffle at stocks...

independent commercial finance company and fourth largest independent factoring company in America...

Shultz, who has been replaced by William Simon at the Treasury, is to become executive vice-president of Bechtel Corporation...

Shultz, who used to be dean of the University of Chicago Business School, will also be rejoining the university part-time...

Checking up A Business Diary reader took an American cheque into a London clearing bank...

Court cash Hugh Scanlon's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers may not recognize the existence of the National Industrial Relations Court...

Blocked The Governors of the United States Federal Reserve System have refused the Franklin New York Corporation...

Leading part Acryl Jack Holloway will take the starring role in a new production in Jersey next week...

Jack Holloway: voice of architectural ironmongering... Holloway combines his acting career with the managing directorship...

independent commercial finance company and fourth largest independent factoring company in America...

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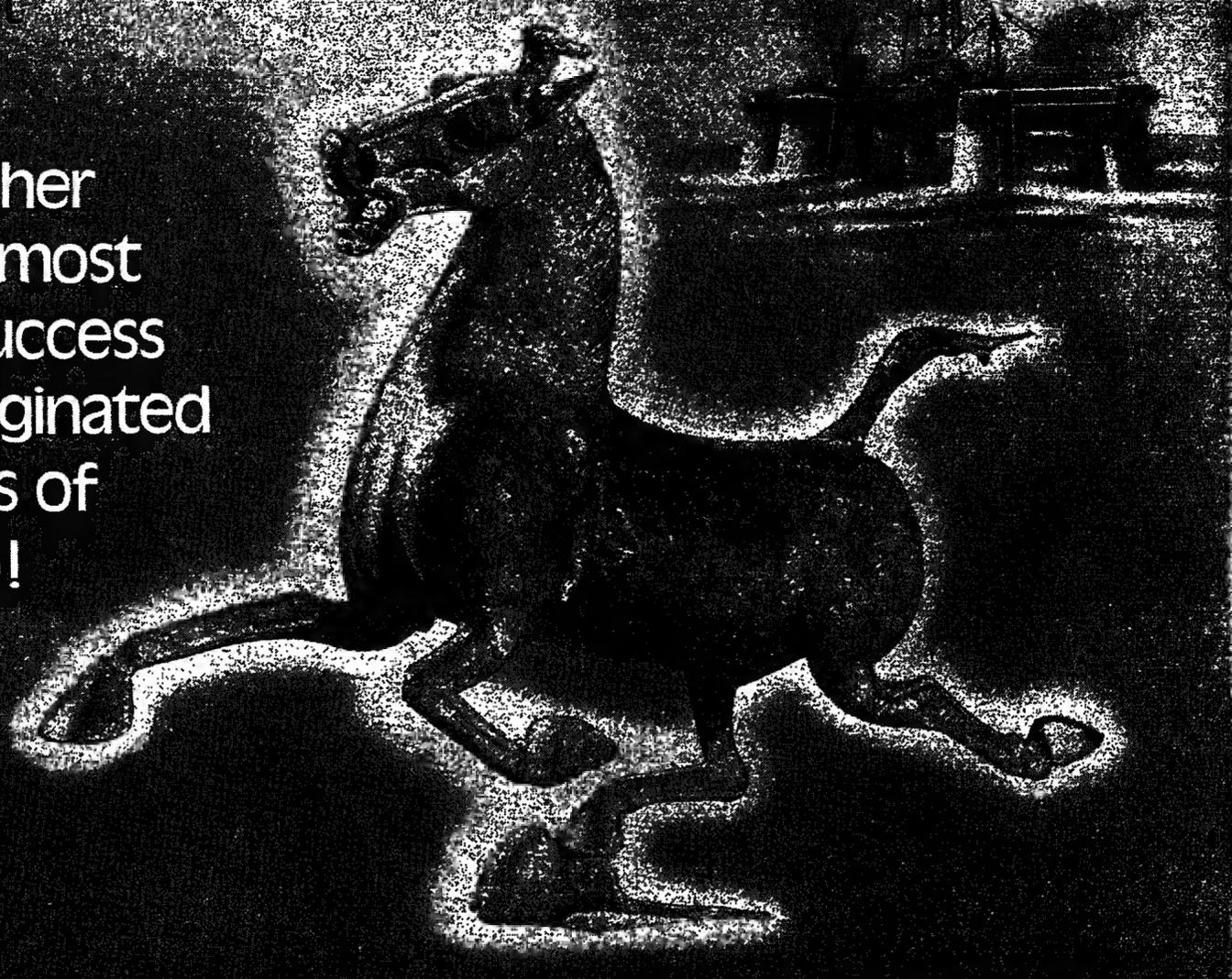
The John Lewis Partnership Results for the year ended 26th January 1974. Includes financial tables for sales, trading profit, and balance after tax.

The Board of Management of Akzo N.V. announces that on 8th May 1974, the results for the first quarter of 1974 were published.

مكتبة المطالعة

One of our more promising developments may not come to fruition for a little while yet.

On the other hand, our most popular success in 1973 originated thousands of years ago!



The Flying Horse of Kansu, loaned by the People's Republic of China for the Chinese Exhibition which was sponsored by The Times and The Sunday Times at the Royal Academy.

As anticipated, the results for 1973 show a significant improvement over the previous year. The profits achieved were the highest in the company's history. In general, most of our activities benefited from the growth in the national economy, which began in the second half of 1972, and which continued throughout the year. 1973 would have been an outstanding year, but for the difficulties encountered by the travel companies, costly industrial disputes, and the effects of newsprint shortage in the last quarter.

The development of the Piper Oilfield in the North Sea has been pursued with the utmost urgency and the target which has been set by the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, the operators for the Consortium, still aims to produce oil by early 1975. There have been and still are delays, but providing the strenuous efforts are sustained it is still possible that the original target will be achieved.

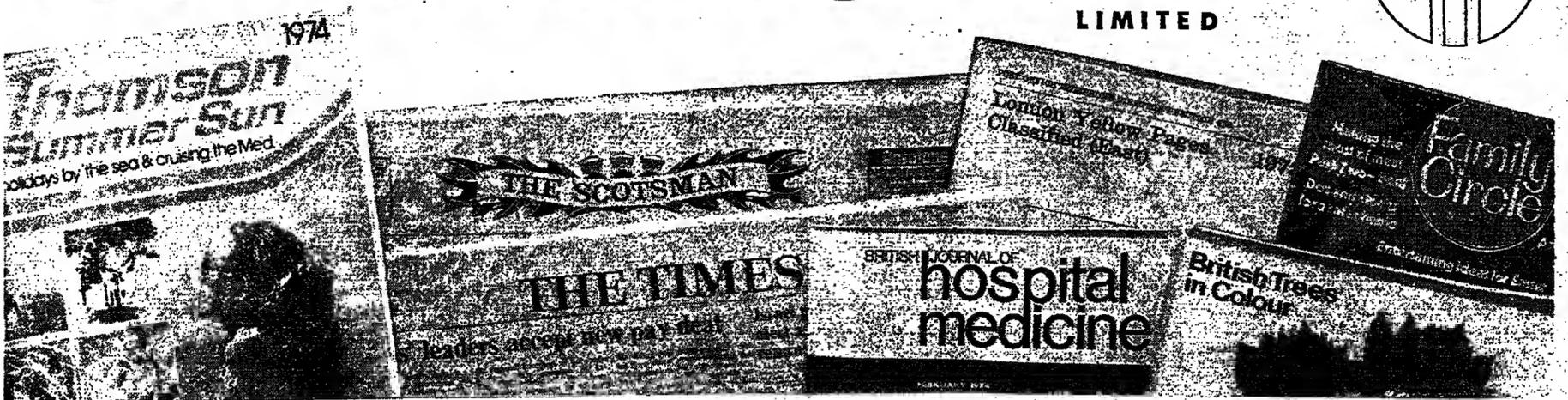
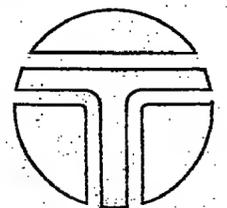
1974 is likely to prove a difficult year. In the medium and long term, however, there is much to sustain our confidence. We are widely based and strongly diversified; we are well spread in our activities, both here and overseas; and we can anticipate a significant benefit in the years ahead from our opportunities in North Sea oil. Though the immediate future is difficult, the future is bright, perhaps very bright.

	Turnover £'000	Trading Profit £'000	Taxation £'000	Profit after Tax before Extra- ordinary Items £'000	Extra- ordinary Items £'000	Profit after Tax £'000	Earnings per share p
1973	175,673	15,179	7,484	5,469	215	5,684	12.28
1972	133,601	11,466	4,322	5,564	2,476	8,040	9.82*
% change	+31.5	+32.4	+73.2	-1.7	-91.3	-29.3	+25.1

*Restated for comparative purposes to take account of taxation changes.

The Thomson Organisation

LIMITED



Incertainty cuts bonus by 5pc at John Lewis

Patricia Tisdall
Bonuses within the John Lewis partnership were cut by 5 per cent last year because of uncertainties in the economic outlook. Commenting on the annual report and accounts issued yesterday, Mr John Lewis, finance director, said that the partnership should retain more reserves and distribute less in bonuses which would probably be the case if the immediate future looked brighter. A total of £3,732,694 was distributed as bonuses during 1973, the equivalent of 15 per cent of the £24,884,000 profit. Warnings were also given that other cuts could be expected if government restrictions on retailers' profits take effect.

Public opinion demands food price controls, wholesalers are warned

By Hugh Clayton
Mr Joel Barnett, chief secretary to the Treasury, told food wholesalers yesterday that public opinion demanded price controls. He said that the Government was prepared to consider a balance between the interests of manufacturers and distributors on the one hand and those of consumers on the other. He stressed the Government's acceptance of the view that the private sector could expect to see a reasonable prospective return on capital employed. But he said that the current climate of opinion—on the one hand, the current rate of inflation—what ever a particular government may think, public opinion demands price control.

Mr Barnett said the Prices Bill and the changes in the Price and Pay Code were meant to bring the highest possible price increases in the pipeline, and to see that the benefits are concentrated on the consumers who need it most. "This is not only of crucial importance in itself but should also help us to create the right environment for achieving voluntary price settlements on the lines that the TUC is advocating." But the Government had been careful to prepare safeguards for traders, especially those with low turnover. Mr Barnett said he rejected the idea of a statutory policy for pay because it put a strait-jacket on negotiations. Food index down: The food price index compiled by The Grocer by Hoare & Co. Government shows a drop of 0.52 per cent on the week and a rise of more than 15 per cent on the year. This is the second weekly drop in succession and is attributed mainly to the effects of the increased milk subsidy.

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Farnborough air show stands fully booked

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
The Farnborough Air Show has sold out of exhibition space with four months still to go until its opening on September 2, the Society of British Aerospace Companies, the organizers, announced yesterday. More than 350 individual stands have now been reserved and more than 400 companies have said they will be represented. Companies applying for stand space are being placed on a waiting list. This will be the first time the Farnborough show has been opened to all comers. There are expected to be 15,000 trade guests with more than a quarter of a million people visiting on the public days. Ten of the leading aerospace nations will be represented among them the United States. The Department of Commerce is sponsoring the largest display of aerospace equipment and technology from that country ever assembled in Britain. Nearly 70 American aircraft product and service companies will participate. More than 20 French companies plan a joint exhibit. Aircraft entered to date include the Concorde supersonic airliner, the Lockheed TriStar and European A300 airbuses, the Anglo-West German-Italian multi-role combat aircraft, the Saab 370 fighter, the Harrier, the McDonnell Douglas F15 Eagle fighter, the Northrop F5E Tiger and the European Alpha Jet. At Farnborough work is now well advanced on extensions to accommodate the biggest show. The covered exhibition has been extended to 250,000 square feet. A new plateau of 75,000 feet is being constructed for outdoor radar, space and missile displays.

BONDEN INTERNATIONAL LTD.

is pleased to announce that
Dudley Smith, M.P.
has become a Director of our firm

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Bank named in \$180m IOS suits

New York, May 9.—The Bank of New York and the law firm of White & Carter are named in two suits filed yesterday in a federal district court, alleging that more than \$180 million (£75m) was wrongfully drained from various mutual funds of IOS Ltd., controlled by Mr Bernard Cornfeld and later by Mr Robert Vesco, now a fugitive financier. Both of Wednesday's private suits are part of a series of legal actions, its subsidiary, FOF Proprietary Funds and IOS Growth Fund, IOS Growth and Fund of Funds are both in liquidation. Defendants in the suit are Vesco and two associates, Mr Norman P. Leblanc and Mr Milton P. Meisner. Mr Allan P. Corwill, a partner of White, Carter, White & Carter and the Bank of New York—AP-Dow Jones.

Business appointments

Mr Hugh Gregson on Chloride main board
Mr Hugh Gregson has been appointed to the Chloride Group main board. He is chairman of the group's overseas division. Mr H. van Doornwaard and Mr J. Waldman have joined the board of Alco NV. Mr J. S. A. J. M. van Aken resigns from the supervisory council having reached retirement age. Mr R. M. H. van Boven, Mr E. L. Fuller and Mr Y. S. Scholten, who retired by rotation from the supervisory council, have been re-elected. Mr Murray Mott has become managing director of Australian Polymer Products Pty. Mr D. S. Morgan has been appointed a deputy chairman of the Clerical, Medical & General Life Assurance Society. Professor G. Howell has joined the board of Applied Research of Cambridge. Mr J. W. Webber has been made manager, United Kingdom and EEC, relations for the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Montreal. Mr J. S. Morgan has been appointed a deputy chairman of the Clerical, Medical & General Life Assurance Society. Mr Howard Dewhurst has been appointed chief geologist of Trans Ocean Oil (UK) Inc. Mr Bernard Boxall has joined the board of the Lancer Boss Group. Mr Geoffrey Baylis, deputy editor of the Evening Chronicle, Newcastle, has been appointed editor of the Evening Post, Luton.

Mr Hugh Gregson on Chloride main board

Mr C. P. Glasson has become director of the filing systems and stationary division of Tivoli. Mr V. H. Johnson has joined the board of Investment and Property Holdings as non-executive director. Mr H. S. Butterworth, managing director of Burmah-Castrol, has been elected president of the Motor & Cycle Trades Benevolent Fund. Mr A. V. Adey, deputy chairman and managing director of the Mercantile Credit Co., becomes deputy president. Mr Philip Vanstone has been made managing director of Mack & Edwards (Heston). Mr H. B. Harper and Mr S. J. Porter are joining the board of Midland Montagu Leasing. Mr Harper will also become chief executive of Forward Leasing, a subsidiary. Mr W. H. K. Matthews will become regional director, south, at Forward Leasing. Mr L. V. D. Tindale, Mr John Edkins and Dr D. V. Aronson have joined the board of Finance for Industry. Lord Sherfield is retiring on August 6 as chairman of Finance for Industry, Finance Corporation for Industry and the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation and its associated companies. He will be succeeded in these posts by Lord Seabrook. Mr L. V. D. Tindale will succeed Lord Seabrook as deputy chairman of Finance for Industry. Following the reorganization of the Kentucky Organ Co. Mr Peter Pelling, Mr Tony Dance and Mr Malcolm Parkin have been appointed directors. Mr A. Allington has been named vice-president and general manager of Chemical Bank Belgium in place of Mr O'D. Patterson, who is retiring. Mr Frederick Bova, London manager of the pump and compressor division of Hamworthy Engineering has been made chairman of the South-east branch of the Institute of Marine Engineers. Mr C. A. Smith has been elected president of the council of the Electronic Engineering Association in succession to Mr R. R. C. Rankin. Mr Smith is the director, commercial services, of The Plessey Co. Mr Tim Bishop has been made a director of Arthur Young Management Services. Mr E. R. Strang has become a director of Petro-Industries. Mr Stephen Wolcott has joined the board of Rays Ltd.

ENGLISH & SCOTTISH INVESTORS LIMITED

MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES

GARTMORE INVESTMENT LIMITED

Year to 31st January	Gross Revenue	Gross Dividend Per Ordinary Share	Net Asset Value per 25p Share
1970	632,410	3.00	119
1971	633,700	3.25	116
1972	571,505	3.38	156
1973	617,388	3.50	186
1974	912,596	4.00	158

Dividend % 11.23 to 11.74

Region	Percentage
United Kingdom	37.0
North America	24.5
Far East and Australia	8.5
Africa	10.2
Other Countries	0.5

Net Current Assets 100.0%

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COMPANY MEETING

PENGKALEN LIMITED

Extracts from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr J. T. CHAPPEL, C.B.E., F.I.M.M., circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended September 30, 1973.

The accounts for 1972-3 show a profit, before taxation, of £301,061, substantially lower than the record profit in 1971-2. This result is, however, still very satisfactory when compared to the years prior to 1971-2 and has been obtained despite a reduction in output of approximately 25%.

The tax charge for the year is £205,037, including approximately £42,000 representing unrelieved tax credits. After taking into account Transitional Relief, the balance available for dividend from the year's profits is £106,874. Your Directors have therefore declared total dividends of 6.5 pence per share equivalent to 9.4 pence on a gross basis leaving £35,524 to be carried forward to 1973-4.

Production during the first six months of the current year amounted to 181.89 tons compared with 157.79 tons during the same period in the previous year, but the dredge will be passing through an area of low grade tailings for approximately three months during the second half of the year, and the overall production for the twelve months is therefore not expected to reach the higher levels of the past two years. However, the much higher oil prices now ruling will help to offset the effect on profits of the lower production.

UNILEVER N.V.

DIVIDEND ON CERTIFICATES FOR ORDINARY SHARES

issued by
N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE-EN TRUSTKANTOOR

A final dividend in respect of the year 1973 of FL 78 per FL 220 nominal amount of Ordinary Capital of Unilever N.V. has been declared. This dividend is equivalent to the final dividend for the year 1973 declared on the Ordinary Capital of Unilever Limited calculated in accordance with the Equalisation Agreement between the two companies.

A similar dividend will be paid to holders of the above Certificates on and after 20th May, 1974 as follows:

CERTIFICATES FOR SUB-SHARES OF FL 12 IN THE NAME OF MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY LIMITED AND MIDLAND BANK TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

The dividend is equivalent to FL 20 per Sub-share and will be paid against Serial No. 52. Having regard to the relief from Dutch dividend tax given by certain Conventions for the avoidance of double taxation, the sterling amount payable per Sub-share is as follows:

Where the Sub-shareholder is a resident of	sterling	pence
The United Kingdom	36.3607	36.3607
Any other country and in all other cases	36.3607	36.3607

Net amount payable per Sub-share: 36.3607

(a) In such case Dutch dividend tax is deducted at 25% and from the balance the U.K. paying agent deducts 18% of the gross amount. In the Netherlands the 25% dividend tax suffered will be allowed as a credit against the tax payable on the dividends of 18% of the gross amount.

(b) Under the Anglo-Dutch Convention such shareholders are entitled to a reduction to Dutch dividend tax from 25% to 15%. On collection of the dividends in the U.K. the paying agent deducts tax of 18% of the gross amount. This represents a credit against the basic U.K. rate (18%) for the 15% Dutch dividend tax already suffered.

(c) Shareholders resident in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, or the United States of America may be entitled to full or partial relief from Dutch dividend tax. A statement of the procedure which must be followed for such relief can be obtained from Midland Bank Limited, New Lease Department, Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London, ECP 2HU, or The London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, ECP 4BP.

(d) An Inland Revenue Affidavit of non-residence in the United Kingdom must be produced. To obtain payment of the above dividend, Sub-share Certificates must be listed on Listing forms obtainable from one of the following:

Midland Bank Limited, New Lease Department, Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London, ECP 2HU.
Northern Bank Limited, 2 Waring Street, Belfast, BT1 2EE.
Allied Irish Banks Limited, Securities Department, 3/4 Foster Place, Dublin, 2.
Citibank Bank Limited, 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

The listing form includes an undertaking to mark the Certificates which need not be lodged with the form.

OUTER CERTIFICATES OF FL 1,000 AND FL 100

Having regard to the double taxation Conventions referred to above the amounts payable per Certificate are as follows:

Where the Certificate holder is a resident of	FL 1,000	FL 100
The United Kingdom	181.75	18.17
Any other country and in all other cases	181.75	18.17

The dividends will be paid against surrender of Coupon No. 92. Coupons can be sent through Midland Bank Limited, New Lease Department, Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London, ECP 2HU or through one of the paying agents in the Netherlands.

Supporting documents through Midland Bank Limited must be listed on a special form obtainable from that Bank which contains a declaration that the Certificates to which the Coupons relate do not belong to a resident of the Netherlands.

A statement of the procedure which must be followed when Coupons are sent through a paying agent in the Netherlands and the names of the paying agents in the Netherlands will be credited to a convertible florins account with a bank or broker in the Netherlands.

N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE-EN TRUSTKANTOOR
London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, ECP 4BP.
5th May, 1974.

VICKERS

Points from the Statement by the Chairman The Rt. Hon. Lord Robens of Woldingham PC DCL LLD which appears in the 1973 Report and Accounts

1973 was a very good year for Vickers, however one measures it. Sales totalled £213 million, orders in hand at the end of the year stood at £378 million, compared with £304 million, profit before tax rose to £18.2 million (1972 £9.6 million), earnings per £1 of Ordinary Stock rose to 20.03p (1972 11.30p), and liquidity improved still further.

Assets

A revaluation of all the Group's properties by professional valuers estimated that on 30 September 1973 the value of the Group's fixed assets had risen to £715 million, which compared with net book values of some £19 million, gave rise to a surplus of some £696 million. At the same time the opportunity was taken to standardise the differing depreciation rates on plant and other equipment applied by the operating units throughout the Group. This resulted in a revaluation of some £2.6 million in book values, and this has been offset against the surplus on properties.

After allowing for deferred taxation, the proportion of the surplus due to minority shareholders and the cost of valuations, there was a net surplus of approximately £39.6 million and this amount has been taken to reserves.

Howson-Algrahy

This business is now making a major contribution to the Group's profits. The success of the business is built on first-class products allied with advanced manufacturing methods, vigorous marketing and comprehensive research. To ensure continued product leadership, the already powerful research and development team is to be further strengthened and a new research laboratory is under construction at a cost of some £300,000. Large additions to manufacturing capacity are being made both at Leeds and at the company's factory in Holland, with a new factory also being erected in Spain.

Howson-Algrahy will thus be well placed to meet the multiplying demands for lithographic plates, both in the U.K. and overseas, as printing moves increasingly from rotary letterpress to web offset.

Engineering Group

The Group had a profit of £1.4 million, much the best figure from the Group in recent years. These figures are particularly pleasing since they reflect the major effort that has been made in recent years to streamline the Group and to discard those activities which could be identified as lacking growth potential.

While this process will continue as necessary, we intend to strengthen these businesses for which the promising future can be foreseen. In earnest of this policy was the acquisition in November of Dawson & Barlow Manufacturing Limited, a company enjoying a high reputation in the design and manufacture of bottling machinery. With the addition of these facilities to those at Crayford and Brussels, Vickers becomes the largest U.K. producer of bottling machinery, and the enlarged business is now trading under the title Vickers-Dawson. A particularly significant feature of this acquisition is the centre it gives into the dairy and soft drinks industries.

The Board further decided that much improved facilities for these and other activities were necessary at Crayford where the existing factory is outmoded. A new factory is being built accordingly on an adjacent site at a cost of some £2 million.

Shipbuilding Group

The Shipbuilding Group performed less well in profit terms in 1973 than for several years past. This arose partly from the setbacks caused by a fire on one of the Brazilian submarines and by the Pices submarine disaster, and partly from the need to make provisions against losses anticipated on the Danish cruise liner and some other contracts.

Roneo Vickers Office Equipment Group

Profits remained at the 1972 level, which must be accounted for by a combination of an increase in turnover to over £4 million. With the business in a period of reorganisation and expansion it is perhaps unreasonable to expect immediate high profitability, but I believe that Roneo Vickers has excellent potential and that we shall see this increasingly reflected in profit figures unless there is a serious downturn in trading conditions.

In the meantime we are fortifying by acquisition and investment the basic strength of the Office Equipment Group, and also further move to this end, we acquired at the end of March 1974 the business of Fanfold Limited. This acquisition provides useful complementary products to those manufactured by Hirst Buckley Limited, who are one of the country's largest producers of computer stationery and other business forms.

Canadian Vickers

Canadian Vickers had its best result for many years, and I think it will be generally agreed that we took a right decision in increasing our holding in the company to some 72 per cent. The balance sheet is now strong, liquidity much improved and orders at a high level.

Consolidated Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 1973

	1973	1972
Sales	212,884	173,595
Consolidated profit before taxation	11,414	6,886
Share of profits of associated companies	6,793	2,562
Profit before taxation	18,207	9,448
Taxation	8,552	3,552
Profit after taxation	9,655	5,896
Minority shareholders' interest	496	384
Shareholders' profit before extraordinary items	10,151	6,280
Extraordinary items	(243)	1,662
Shareholders' profit	9,908	7,942
Dividends	3,348	2,773
Profit retained	6,560	5,169
Earnings per £1 of ordinary stock (before extraordinary items)	20.03p	11.30p

British Aircraft Corporation

Much the most important Vickers external investment in the British Aircraft Corporation, of which we are joint owners with C.E.C. In 1973 our share of profits from the Corporation increased steeply from £2.6 million to £6.9 million. In part this was due to the 10 per cent increase in our holding, but it reflected also the highly creditable trading performance of B.A.C. during 1973. Moreover, at the end of 1973 the Corporation had an order book valued at £6.5 million, in itself sufficient to maintain a high level of activity for the next five years. We have every reason, therefore, to be satisfied with our investment in the Corporation.

I say this in full regard to the doubts that have been expressed about the future of the Concorde project. In this project B.A.C. are in effect acting as agents for Her Majesty's Government, and whether the cancellation of the project or its success in the longer term would have a major direct impact on the Corporation's profitability. Cancellation would undoubtedly be a serious setback to the Commercial Aircraft Division, though not to the Military Aircraft and Guided Weapons Divisions.

Prospects

The impact on the Group of the restricted working week during the first part of 1974 was greatly reduced by the spirit of enterprise and co-operation shown by operating units. Liquidity was not affected to the degree that might have been expected and at mid-April our liquidity position remained strong. Inevitably, however, there will have been an impact on our 1974 profits. On present indications this is likely to be more in terms of a check to the further increase of profits expected in 1974 rather than a fall-back from the 1973 level.

If, therefore, the matter could be treated a note of modest optimism might be struck, but unfortunately other adverse factors are now apparent.

The Budget has loaded many extra burdens on industry, heavily increased prices from the nationalised industries, a sharp rise in National Insurance contributions by the employer, and increased Corporation Tax coupled with a demand for earlier payment.

In all these circumstances it is difficult to offer any firm prediction for 1974, especially given current uncertainties in labour relations. What I can say, however, is that Vickers is at this moment in good shape. We have strong order books, the rationalisation and reorganisation of recent years has greatly improved the efficiency of our operations, and we have committed ourselves to significant expansion of selected activities by investment and acquisition.

In short, we are strong in ourselves, and though we are being asked to carry heavier financial burdens, and to do this in an economic environment of some uncertainty, we are confident in our ability to maintain a high level of performance unless there is a major down-turn in the economy.

April 26th, 1974.
The Report and Accounts 1973 has been passed by a Special Meeting.

The 1974 Annual General Meeting of Vickers Limited will be held on 6th June 1974 at Millbank Tower, London SW1.

Vickers Limited, Vickers House, Millbank, London SW1P 4RA.

BANCO DI ROMA

Capital and Reserves:
59,000,000,000 Italian Lire

International Partners:
Banco Hispano Americano, Commerzbank
and Credit Lyonnais

Ordinary Meeting of the 20th April, 1974.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Banco di Roma, held under the Chairmanship of Avv. Vittorio Veronesi, approved the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1973, the corresponding profit and loss account, and the distribution of the profits for the financial year.

The Chairman's report has drawn attention to the economic and financial events which were significant during 1973. In spite of the difficulties experienced, the results obtained by the Banco di Roma have been as follows:

- increase in assets in lire and foreign currencies by about 1,358 thousand million lire, equivalent to 23%;
- increase in lire and foreign currency loans by 713 thousand million lire, equivalent to 27%;
- increase of 3,050 thousand million lire, equivalent to 28% in the overall total of the accounts.

In 1973 the Bank's territorial expansion has continued and the operating network in Italy and abroad now covers 266 branches. The year has witnessed the completion of the first stage in the programme for the creation abroad of new operational units, simultaneously with the strengthening of the existing structures, whilst also laying the basis for a new expansion programme.

The report has dealt at length with the foreign sector, as well as with the European concept. The co-operation agreement with the Commerzbank and the Credit Lyonnais has been extended with the entry into the group of the Banco Hispano Americano. Mention is also made in the report of the development of affiliated foreign banks. Good results have been obtained from the Bank's various participations and the Rominvest Fund has continued to be successful. Taxes receivable for account of the government as at 31st December, amounted to 64 thousand million lire.

After the usual precautionary appropriations and depreciations, the trading account closed with a net profit of 4,904,253,911 lire on the basis of which the meeting decided to allocate 1,500 million lire to reserves which therefore rise to 19 thousand million lire, equivalent to 47.5% of the capital, to distribute a dividend of 8.50% and to carry forward the remaining profit of 68,931,282 lire.

The meeting also approved the appointments of a new Board of Directors for the period 1974-76. These were: Avv. Mario Barone, Avv. Fausto Calabrita, Dr. Alberto Capanna, Dr. Danilo Cialli, Dr. Ing. Fortunato Federici, Avv. Giovanni Guidi, Prof. Dr. Vito Pizzagallo, Capt. Antonio Ravano, Avv. Pietro Sette, Dr. Massimo Spada, Dr. Ugo Tabanelli, Prof. Ferdinando Ventriglia and Avv. Vittorio Veronesi.

The Board of Directors, after the shareholders meeting reconferred the appointment of Avv. Vittorio Veronesi as Chairman whilst Prof. Ferdinando Ventriglia was made Vice Chairman and Managing Director with complete authority for the coordination of the direction of the Institution, and Dr. Danilo Cialli was appointed Vice Chairman. Avv. Tommaso Rubbi was also reconferred as Secretary to the Board of Directors.

The Managing Directors are Prof. Ferdinando Ventriglia, with complete authority for the coordination of the direction of the Institution, Avv. Giovanni Guidi and Avv. Mario Barone.

WOODHOUSE & RIXSON (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

Manufacturers of steel forgings, rolled steel rings, flanges, trailers, trailer components and springs.

	1973	1972
Turnover	4,047,235	3,154,367
Group trading profit	314,966	134,586
Taxation	153,951	46,873
Group profit after tax	160,955	87,713

The Chairman, Mr. J. C. Duckworth reports—

- Turnover 28% up and trading profit a record of £314,966
- Earnings per share have risen from 2.1p to 3.7p
- An interim dividend of 0.525p per share has been paid (equivalent to 0.75p per share gross in 1972). A final dividend of 1.128p per share (1972 1.05p) is recommended by the directors.

In line with our previously declared policy, we are continuing to widen the base of our activities to compensate for the cyclical nature of the forging industry. The acquisitions of Eataid Limited and Hallen Engineering Company during the year are in accordance with this policy. It is the intention to improve the profitability and size of our company to ensure that full use is made of the capital available and our managerial resources.

At the beginning of the current year, order books were full and orders on hand for forgings and rolled rings were at a record level.

Copies of the Report and Accounts available on application to: The Secretary, Woodhouse & Rixson (Holdings) Limited, P.O. Box 74, Besaemer Road, Sheffield S9 3XS.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Brake on Vickers' growth unlikely to depress earnings this year

By Our Financial Staff

On present indications, Lord Robens writes in the Vickers annual report, the effect of the three day week is likely to be more in terms of a check on the further increase in profits expected in 1974 rather than a fall-back from the 1973 level. The impact of the potentially disastrous situation, Lord Robens adds, had been greatly reduced by the spirit of enterprise and cooperation that had been shown. The group's liquidity, for example, had not been adversely affected to the degree that might have been expected and at the present time the liquidity position was strong.

If matters could rest there, Lord Robens states that a note

of modest optimism could be struck. But unfortunately other adverse factors were now present. The Budget had loaded many extra burdens on industry, including increased prices from the nationalized industries, increased National Insurance contributions and a higher rate of Corporation Tax coupled with a demand for earlier payments. In these circumstances it was difficult to offer any firm prediction for 1974, especially given the current uncertainty in labour relations. Even so, the group had strong order books—standing orders at the year end were up from £304m to £378m—and the rationalization and re-organization of recent years had greatly increased efficiency. New investment in the current year is expected to be roughly

double last year—year end contracted and authorized expenditure was up from £2.7m to £8.6m—and, to strengthen its capacity to proceed with its plans for re-investment and expansion, Vickers has arranged a \$25m loan through a banking syndicate headed by Williams & Glyn's. Commenting on the possibility of nationalization of the group's shipbuilding activities and BAC, in which Vickers has a 50 per cent stake, Lord Robens said yesterday that the Government should think carefully before making such moves and not act simply for doctrinaire reasons. What had to be decided was the best way to run industry in the interests of the country.



Sir John Wrightson, chairman of Head Wrightson: substantial losses on fixed price contracts

AKZO profits still growing at fair rate

By Gerry O'Brien

The improvement in quarterly results that began in 1973 for the Dutch-international chemical and synthetic fibres group, AKZO, continued in the first three months of 1974.

Sales were 21 per cent higher at 2,800m florins (£47m) and operating profit rose by 23 per cent. With smaller interest charges, net profit spurted from 72.3m florins to 100.2m florins. All product groups contributed, except coatings and consumer products. The exceptional months caused an increase in the value of stocks. This has not been included in profits, but has been reserved to absorb a possible reaction in prices.

Outlining board policy at the annual meeting in Amsterdam, Mr. C. Kraaijenhoff, chairman, said that it was just not enough

if the EEC did not go beyond a customs union, but out: the economic aid may union as the keystone, the is lacking the stability necessary for the arrangements sound competitive conditions but also for the optimum of production, sales and sales in Europe.

Mr. Kraaijenhoff said producing countries held trump cards: raw materials and, in most cases, he believed that mutually cooperation could be seen which AKZO could copy.

Two-thirds of the company's capital was in Germany. But there was room for expansion in the country. International expansion and diversification essential to ensure employ the chairman thought.

Results

Abrupt setback to J. Bibby profit hopes

Shareholders of J. Bibby & Sons, the animal feed group, are warned by Mr. J. Bibby, their chairman, that the half profits will be "significantly lower" than the £1.2m achieved a year ago.

He told the annual meeting in Liverpool that though a "considerable" improvement was to be expected during the second half, it now seemed unlikely that the group would be able to meet the budgeted "modest" increase in total profits looked for in the annual report three weeks ago. Last year the group made a record £2.3m before tax.

Mr. Bibby explained that the livestock industry, not only here

but throughout Europe, was having a hard time. This, plus the national position in Italy, was depressing several sectors of the group's business.

White Drummond

Although interim taxable profits of White Drummond slipped from £887,000 to £851,000 this unit trust management group describes the outcome as "relatively satisfactory" in a period of economic uncertainty and a depressed stock market. The result owed much to the successful issue of M & G guaranteed deposit funds, says WD.

Record £305,000 by FEB International

As expected another record year comes from FEB International, suppliers and distributors of builders' materials. On sales up from £5.1m to £7m there was an increase of 10 per cent in taxable profits to £305,000 last year. Earnings a share were 3.14p (3.37p) and the total dividend

goes up from 1.73p to 1.8p, with the option of taking the final payment in shares.

Loss deepens at Tern Consulate

Hopes expressed at half time that the Tern-Consulate ties and shirts group would turn its £16,000 loss into a profit of £50,000 for the full year have been dashed, and this London based company ends the year with a loss of £71,000, against a record pre-tax profit of £236,000. Turnover figures are not disclosed.

There is no final dividend, leaving the year's total down from 4.75p to 0.75p, on a net loss of £35,000, against a profit of £146,000.

No statement on the deeper second half loss, or forecast for the present year is made by the board, but the market added 1p to the shares taking them from a low of 29p to 30p.

At half time, the board attributed the group's loss to difficult conditions and the floating of sterling.

Briefly

COMPAGNIE BANCAIRE

Last year's profit slipped from 559m to 487m francs. Total assets increased from 26,991m to 31,400m francs. Interest on loan capital from 57m to 106m francs.

GIBBONS DUDLEY

Mr. Roger Turner told meeting first-quarter pre-tax was about £200,000 and last year's £1.5m should be matched.

MANDERS

Mr. J. Tavendale says in report much will depend on recovering increased costs in prices and continued rise in demand.

ALFRED CLOUGH

Major E. Marley told meeting that after reinstatement of buildings destroyed by fire asset revaluation was planned and thereafter scrip. Increase in turnover and profits forecast.

JOHNSON GROUP CLEANERS

Mr. Tom Johnson told meeting that after a poor start in early weeks of the year, business had substantially improved and the Group was now trading well on all fronts.

MERCANTILE CREDIT

Mr. D. Melnerdzagen says in interim report he is confident in longer-term ability to obtain reasonable margins and in preserve quality of business.

CLIFFORD'S DAIRIES

After most difficult ever year Mr. Gordon Clifford believes profits may lag behind temporarily this time—the centenary year.

Bids & deals

Croda now holds 20 pc of Greiff

With the purchase of a further 6 per cent of Greiff-Chemicals, Croda International now has 20.4 per cent of the company, the 2.29 million shares involved having a market value of almost £1.4m.

But there is no question of an all-out bid for Croda, which intends to keep the holding as a long-term investment. Mr. F. Wood, chairman of Croda, is to join the board of Greiff, whose full results for last year are due to be announced on Friday of next week.

S. SIMPSON

Interim sales for this maker of "Daks" clothing up from £1.1m to £1.4m. Profit down £25,000 to £400,000.

BRIDPORT GUNDRY

Last year in January 31 taxable profits spurted from £173,000 to £234,000; dividend raised from 0.84 to 1.10p. Earnings a share, 2.48p (2.15p).

TRANSATLANTIC & GEN INV

Last term taxable was £74,000 (£42,000) and net asset value 77.8p (£2.1p). Dividend total 3p (2.5p).

YOUNG COMPANIES INV

Last year's pre-tax profit was £182,000 (£145,000) with earnings a share 2.8p (2.23p). Total dividend 3.6p (3p) and net asset value 48.2p (85.5p) a share.

LDN SCOTTISH AMERICAN

Gross revenue in year to April 30 of £1.1m (£274,000). Investments valued at £20.3m, against £25.7m at October 31.

UU TEXTILES-SIDROY

Reorganization at Sidroy almost complete. Deals should raise £350,000 and reduce bank borrowings.

IPP-REID & LEE

Through Waggonia Properties subsidiary company sold capital of Reid & Lee to Pre-divisional Investments for £405,000 cash.

FREDERICK EVANS

In half to March 31 sales were £507,000 (£368,000) and profit £97,000 (£72,000).

SCOTTISH HERITABLE

Last year profits up 55 per cent to record £45,000. Group believes turnover can be raised in offset current problems.

ATLAS ELECTRIC TRUST

Profit after tax last year rose from £1.1m to £1.64m. Earnings a

share 1.38p (1.4p); net asset value, 43.5p (61.5p).

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE

Company expects a record year for sales and profits in 1974.

LLOYDS BANK

A new trust division to be formed to coordinate and develop bank's trust, investment, tax and insurance services.

COLLETT, DICKENSON, PEARCE

Chairman, in annual statement, reports record first quarter trading and he sees no reason why 1974 profit should be less than that of 1973.

T. C. HARRISON

On turnover up from £14.2m to £15.7m, pre-tax profit of this Ford motor dealer £767,000 (£767,000). Earnings a share, 8.71p (10.35p) and dividend 4.27p (4.08p). Group is currently profitable but not at 1973 level.

MOSS ENGINEERING

Profits before tax in half year to February 28 dropped from £24,000 to £189,000 and turnover from £4m to £3.2m. Dividend again 1.5p. Results hit by effects of energy crisis, but board still looking for record full year profits.

THOMAS NATIONWIDE

Net profit of this Australian group were £3.5m (£2.9m) for nine months to March 31 (£3.7m for 12 months of previous year).

BSC (CHEMICALS)

Purchase negotiated of plant and other assets of Scottish Tar Disposal, Falkirk. Large part of plant destroyed by fire last November.

ASH & LACY

"Very strong start" to year chairman told meeting, with sales up about 40 per cent. Good first-half and full-year profits expected.

ALFRED CLOUGH LIMITED

MAJOR E. H. MARLEY'S STATEMENT

AT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Addressing shareholders at the annual general meeting of Alfred Clough Limited, held on May 8th at Stoke-on-Trent, the Chairman, Major E. H. Marley, M.B.E., T.D., F.C.A., said:

I am happy to inform you that since circulation of the Report and Accounts on 11th April, 1974—

(1) We have received £311,370 further monies on account of fire claims—making receipts of £651,756 in all—leaving a balance of £38,502 which is under final review at this moment.

(2) We have accepted during the last few days the tender of the local contractor, Telford Johnson Construction Limited, for £311,000 to replace the destroyed buildings of W. H. Grindley & Co. Ltd. The new buildings, having an area of 32,000 sq. ft. as opposed to the area destroyed of 28,000 sq. ft., will represent the most modern factory construction designed to assist to the maximum our production flow line, warehouse packaging and storage. Construction, which has commenced this week, will take 14 months.

(3) The buildings destroyed or damaged at Cartwright & Edwards Ltd. have been almost completely replaced or restored and include a new modern carton packaging store of 8,250 sq. ft. away from the main building.

(4) Offices at Barker Brothers Limited to accommodate consolidated offices of Alfred Clough Ltd., Barker Brothers Ltd. and British Anchor Pottery are in course of reconstruction and will promote greater efficiency in administration.

(5) Mr. Graham Lewis, formerly works manager of Ridgway Potteries Ltd., joined Cartwright & Edwards Ltd. two days ago as Director and General Manager and has been appointed a Director of Alfred Clough (Potteries) Limited—The Group operational management company.

(6) Insurances have been reviewed to provide cover:
On buildings £3,738,000
On plant and machinery £2,600,000
with an indemnity period for loss of profits of two years.

I reiterate that, in my view, revaluation of all our properties would show they are considerably undervalued in our balance sheet. The Board intends, following reinstatement of the buildings destroyed or damaged by fire, to have a revaluation of all its fixed assets, and to consider thereafter a scrip issue to increase the issued ordinary share capital to £1,180,000 so as to give the Company's shares trustee status.

The Board is well satisfied with trading results to date and with the Group's excellent and buoyant order books.

In conclusion, the Board looks forward to a considerable increase in turnover and profits, provided that there is industrial and political peace and harmony for the remainder of the year.

Summary of Results, 1973

Turnover	£4,186,000, of which exports were £1,970,000
Net profit before tax	£215,000
Average number of employees	1,800
Share capital and reserves	£1,819,000

Second-half profit blow to Head Wrightson

Following closely the sad tidings from Whessoe, whose results were set back mainly by the effects of labour problems, Head Wrightson, the Yorkshire-based general engineers also reports a sharp downturn.

The group has been substantially hit by losses on two long-term fixed price contracts in the iron foundry division where costs have escalated by nearly 50 per cent in the last 18 months.

At half-time Head Wrightson shareholders were told to expect a difficult year but nevertheless it was expected that the full year's results would be better than those for 1972-73. In the event profits at the net level show a downturn of 13.4 per cent from £1.35m to £1.17m.

The 1972-73 results, it should be pointed out, took credit for a profit of £308,000 on sale of a leasehold property.

The group's year ends on January 31 so the results also reflect the effects of what was probably the worst month of the energy crisis.

Another factor was interest charges which for the full year were three and a half times higher than previously, jumping from £112,000 to nearly £400,000. The board ascribes this increase to the higher interest rates prevailing and partly to the result of a high level of capital expenditure.

Shrugging off the disappointing results the board is stepping up the total dividend from 3.15p to 3.25p.

Davies & Newm Holdings Limited

Salient points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. F. E. F. Newman M.C. for the year to 31st December 1973

- * Turnover nearly £30 million.
- * Increase in profitability.
- * Shipbroking record turnover and profits.
- * Dan-Air carried 2.1 million passengers; a new record.

Prospects—On the shipbroking side, activity continues barring totally unforeseen circumstances a satisfactory result can be expected. On the Aviation side, Dan-Air becoming increasingly engaged in many sectors of the business, and is well placed to maintain its share of market. Although it is too early to make a Group forecast Group is soundly based and in a strong position to carry its activities successfully.

Comparative Figures	1973	1972
Turnover	£29,692	26,632
Profit before tax	1,031	1,031
Profit after tax	519	519
Dividends per share (gross)	8.1325p	7.7000p
Retained earnings	292	292

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 1973 may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company, Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH.

UNION MINIERE

Registered Office—Rue de la Chancellerie, 1-1000 Brussels

Trade Register No. 13377 Brussels—V.A.T. No. 402935129

Co-ordinated Statutes have been published in the annexes of the "Moniteur Belge" on Mar 23, 1968 and April 4, 1968.

BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 1973

ASSETS	£'000	LIABILITIES	£'000
Fixed Assets		Capital and Reserves	
Buildings, equipment, furniture and fittings	266,416,999	Legal reserve	8,000,000
Depreciation	(151,986,540)	Contingencies reserve	3,974,987
	114,430,459	Assets replacement reserve	3,750,000
Investments	4,904,069,776	Provisions for charges and risks	16,474,887
Less:		Contingencies reserve	2,632,135
Amounts to be called up	28,806,439	Current Liabilities	
	4,875,263,337	Debtors	13,393
Suspense Accounts	294,389,482	Unclaimed coupons	35,489
Current Assets		Balance	
Metals and other products	912,212,115	Brought forward from previous financial year	40,378
Debtors	8,184,828,781	Profit for the financial year	1,431,683
Short-term investments	2,784,339,830		1,482,061
Cash at bankers and in hand	3,783,905,166		1,482,061
	14,340,698,264		1,482,061
	B.F. 20 948 369 234		B.F. 20 948 369

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1973

Debit	£'000	Credit	£'000
Financial charges	17,085,716	Operating results	25,172

FINANCIAL NEWS

still Stock markets

Heavy buying takes gilts higher

Heavy and sustained buying of gilt-edged stocks yesterday... The seamen's tough talk brought prices back by an...

buying as "general investment" but were uncertain whether foreign money was involved... The chief reporter of the day was Douglas Hedges...

Issues & Loans

Banks cease bond trading

The troubles of the hard-pressed Eurobond secondary market were newly underlined yesterday when two banks, First National Boston in London and Union de Banques Privées (Unibanque) in Luxembourg, revealed they were ceasing to make a market in Eurobonds.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns for Eurobond types (e.g., 1 STRAIGHTS, 1 CONVERTIBLE), maturity dates, and prices. Includes various international bonds like Air France, American National, and British Petroleum.

Latest dividends

Table listing dividends for various companies including Atlas Electric, Automotive Products, Bank of Ireland, and others. Columns include company name, dividend amount, and year.

North Sea stocks, boosted by Lord Balogh's view of "super profits", included Thomson Organisation, and Lyle Shipping, Groming Shipping, with interest in Celtic Sea drilling, also scored a further advance.

Heavy engineering stocks continued with the recovery of the previous day. Tube Investments (255p), GKN (182p), and BLMC (124p) remained close to overnight levels.

Group Lotus Car

While the success of the new Elita car will bear greatly on the future, Mr Colin Chapman, chairman of Group Lotus Car Company, is confident. However, no forecast for the year is possible because of current economic conditions.



Stratstone - totally concerned with cars of quality. The Daimler Distributors and Jaguar Retailers. A Member of the Thomas Tilling Group. 40 Berkeley Street, Mayfair, London W1. Tel. 01-629 4404.

Johnson Group Cleaners

Dividend maximum permitted. Confident of long term prospects. Salient points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. Tom Johnson.

- * Turnover net of VAT rose to £11,360,000 (£10,194,000). Total Group profit was £1,233,532 (£1,273,842) and the surplus before tax amounted to £1,232,831 (£1,233,256). The net profit was £685,055 (£708,425).
- * The total dividend of 2.02125p per share represents a 5% increase, the maximum permitted.
- * The year started well but, as expected, the enforced increase in our cleaning charges to cover the introduction of VAT from 1st April affected intake from then on.
- * In August terms were agreed for the acquisition of Alpha Dry Cleaners which operate throughout South Wales.
- * Additional properties were released for rental during the year. All possible shop property developments continue to be explored and several projects are either already in hand or at the planning stage.
- * During the year the Group agreed to become the United Kingdom holders of the Apparelmaster licence. Apparelmaster is a system of garment rental trading. A promising start to this new project has already been made.
- * Taking the long term view the Board are confident that the Group with its inherent strength will, after surviving the effects of the present national crisis, emerge poised ready for further progress.
- * At the annual general meeting Mr. Johnson stated that after a poor start in the early weeks of the current year business had substantially improved and the Group was now trading well on all fronts.

Reports

Ocean emphasis on bulk cargo

Reduced dependence on the liner traded and development of the cargo business are two of the main planks of future policy for Ocean Transport & Trading and outlined by Mr J. Lindsay Alexander in his review.

Mining

TCL earnings up sharply

Higher dividends from its substantial platinum and gold interests—the company owns 7.54m shares in Union Platinum and 2.58m Hammy shares—has helped Transvaal Consolidated Land to double its interim pre-tax profits to R6.03m.

Christopher Wilkins

If profits this year are not materially higher than the record £15.1m pre-tax earned in 1973.

Group Lotus Car

While the success of the new Elita car will bear greatly on the future, Mr Colin Chapman, chairman of Group Lotus Car Company, is confident. However, no forecast for the year is possible because of current economic conditions.

INCO confident on nickel outlook

Mr Ken Delonge, vice-president of International Nickel, expects that with the increased level of production this year and in 1975, the metal will inevitably be in a balanced supply-demand position in 1975.

Union Minière: Profits in 1973 rose from 960.6m Belgian francs to 1,431.7m (£15.7m), thanks to higher metal prices and an increase in interest and dividend receipts.

As already known the dividend has been raised from 800 francs to 900 a share.

Andrew Wilson

Large advertisement for Dresdner Bank. Features the bank's logo, the slogan "your bank 'Made in Germany'", and detailed information about its services, branches, and financial strength. Includes a table of consolidated balance sheet figures as of December 31, 1973.

Bank Base Rates

Table of bank base rates including Barclays Bank, C. Hoare & Co., Lloyds Bank, etc.

MARKET REPORTS

Wall Street

New York, May 9.—The New York stock market picked up today. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed strongly, 14.78 points to 865.7, but the overall market gain was narrowly based with trading on the slow side.

declined. However, analysts noted that the figures were for the period prior to the start of controls and that a new surge in wholesale prices is expected this month.

Table of stock market data including Dow Jones Industrial Average, S&P 500, etc.

Commodities

\$115m coffee price plan

At the two-day coffee producers meeting in Puntarenas, Costa Rica, it was agreed to set up a \$115m (£43,750,000) fund to enable exporters to hold out for higher prices instead of selling their coffee immediately, conference sources told Reuters.

NESTLÉ ALIMENTANA S.A. CHAM and VEVEY Switzerland

1. Payment of dividend coupons

Notice is given to shareholders that following a resolution passed at a General Meeting of shareholders held on 9th May, 1974, a dividend for the year 1973 will be paid to them as from 13th May, 1974, as follows:

Table showing dividend amounts in Swiss Francs (Fr. 65.-) and Swiss Federal tax (Fr. 19.50).

against delivery of coupon No. 16.

This amount is payable in Swiss francs. Paying Agents outside Switzerland will pay in the currency of the country in which the coupon is presented, at the rate of exchange on the day of presentation.

Coupon No. 16 accompanied by a list of share numbers, may be presented as from 13th May, 1974, at the following Paying Agents of the Company:

- In Switzerland: Swiss Credit Bank, Zurich, and its branches; Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle, and its branches; Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, and its branches; Banque Fédérale Suisse, Bern, and its branches; Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, Lausanne, and its branches; etc.

In England: Swiss Bank Corporation, London.

In the United States of America: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York; Swiss Credit Bank, New York; Swiss Bank Corporation, New York.

In France: Crédit Commercial de France, Paris; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris.

In Germany: Dresdner Bank A.G., Frankfurt/Main and Düsseldorf.

In Holland: Pierson Holding & Pierson, Amsterdam.

In Austria: Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen A.G., Vienna.

2. Issue of new coupon sheets in respect of REGISTERED shares

Since the present coupon sheets of the Nestlé Alimentana S.A. registered shares and of the attached Unilac, Inc. ordinary shares will be exhausted following the payment of coupon No. 16, a new coupon sheet (with Nestlé Alimentana coupons Nos. 17 to 27 and talon together with Unilac coupons Nos. 17 to 27 and talon) will be delivered to the shareholders as from 17th day against surrender of the talons of the present coupon sheets.

The holders of Nestlé Alimentana registered shares are therefore requested to surrender the talon to their present Nestlé Alimentana registered shares and attached Unilac shares, accompanied by a list of share numbers, to their bankers or directly to one of the paying agents. The Nestlé Alimentana and Unilac talons are not to be separated. The new coupon sheets will be delivered as soon as possible after the surrender of the talons. Where shares are held in the custody of a bank, it will attend to the exchange of the coupon sheets.

3. Right to subscribe

As for their right (exercisable or negotiable from 17th June to 12th July, 1974, against the surrender of coupons Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and talon) to subscribe in connection with the increase of the share capital of Nestlé Alimentana S.A. and of Unilac, Inc. one new share for twenty old shares, on preferential terms the shareholders may find it in their interests to consult the notice issued in Switzerland and available at the paying agents from whom full information may be obtained.

Cham and Vevey. The Board of Directors. 9th May, 1974.

UNILAC, INC. PANAMA

1. Payment of a dividend

Notice is given to shareholders that following a resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 29th April, 1974, a dividend for the year 1973 of \$3.75 per common share will be paid to them as from 13th May, 1974 upon delivery of coupon No. 16 and this in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation.

This dividend is payable in U.S. dollars. Paying Agents outside the United States will pay in the currency of the country in which the coupon is presented, at the rate of exchange on the day of presentation.

Coupon No. 16 accompanied by a list of share numbers may be presented as from 13th May 1974, at the Paying Agents indicated in the notice of Nestlé Alimentana S.A. bearing the same date. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, it should be presented for payment at the same time as dividend coupon No. 16 of Nestlé Alimentana S.A. bearing the same number as the corresponding Unilac, Inc. share.

2. Issue of new coupon sheets

Since the present coupon sheets of the Nestlé Alimentana S.A. registered shares and of the attached Unilac, Inc. ordinary shares will be exhausted following the payment of coupon No. 16, a new coupon sheet (with Nestlé Alimentana coupons Nos. 17 to 27 and talon together with Unilac coupons Nos. 17 to 27 and talon) will be delivered to the shareholders as from 17th day against surrender of the talons of the present coupon sheets.

The holders of Nestlé Alimentana registered shares are therefore requested to surrender the talon to their present Nestlé Alimentana registered shares and attached Unilac shares, accompanied by a list of share numbers, to their bankers or directly to one of the paying agents. The Nestlé Alimentana and Unilac talons are not to be separated. The new coupon sheets will be delivered as soon as possible after the surrender of the talons. Where shares are held in the custody of a bank, it will attend to the exchange of the coupon sheets.

3. Right to subscribe

As regards their right (exercisable or negotiable from 17th June to 12th July, 1974 against the surrender of coupons Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and talon) to subscribe in connection with the increase of the share capital of Nestlé Alimentana S.A. and of Unilac, Inc. one new share for twenty old shares, on preferential terms, the shareholders may find it in their interests to consult the notice issued in Switzerland and available at the Paying Agents from whom full information may be obtained.

Panama City, 9th May 1974. The Board of Directors.

Foreign Exchange

Active trading in the mark

The German mark registered fresh exchange fluctuations in European currency markets yesterday. At one stage it displayed an effective de facto floating revaluation compared with the dollar of 11.5 per cent, compared with its optional central rate.

Adequate supply of funds

Once again (the third day in succession), London discount houses needed help from the Bank of England, yesterday. Early indications of a possible credit shortage proved somewhat inaccurate, and the supply of funds was adequate in the event.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table showing spot position of sterling with market rates and forward levels for various currencies.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward levels for various currencies including New York, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, etc.

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various companies and sectors.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various instruments like Treasury Bills, etc.

Recent Issues

Table showing recent issues of various companies.

EEC sugar crop

The European Economic Community Statistical Office said in Luxembourg that the EEC 1973 sugar crop forecasts are revised upwards to 68.5m tonnes from a previous estimate of 67.6m tonnes. The 1972 crop totalled 68.5m tonnes.

Canadian Prices

Table showing Canadian prices for various commodities.

Copper declines £34.50

After earlier steadiness, aided by overnight silver price advances, copper prices fell sharply on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. Cash wire prices finished £34.50 down 10 points to £123.50 while three months dropped £34 to £123.50.

NY silver closes 13 cents up

New York, May 9.—COMEX SILVER prices closed 13 cents up at 67.75 cents per ounce on the futures market today. The price advanced from 66.45 cents at the start of trading.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various instruments.

Recent Issues

Table showing recent issues of various companies.

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INTERIM STATEMENT



TRANSVAAL CONSOLIDATED LAND AND EXPLOITATION COMPANY, LIMITED (T.C.L.)

Directors: *A. C. Petersen (Chairman and Managing Director), H. C. Ballingall, *C. S. Barlow, *G. H. Buitendijk, *R. S. Lawrence, *I. MacKenzie, *A. M. Rosholt, *A. J. Sealey.

Extract from Interim Report to Shareholders for the Six Months ended 31st March, 1974

Consolidated Profit (Unaudited)

The consolidated results of T.C.L. and its controlled subsidiaries for the six months ended 31st March, 1974, together with the results for the same period last year and the results for the year ended 30th September, 1973 were:

Table showing consolidated profit, turnover, and interest of members of T.C.L. for various periods.

Interim Dividend

An interim dividend of 20.0 cents per share has been declared in terms of the dividend notice published herewith.

Profit and Dividend Prospects

Compared with the results of the equivalent period year ago, the working profits of most subsidiaries were higher and better dividends were received from gold and platinum investments. In addition, the results of Witbank Colliery, Limited and Welgedacht Exploitation Company Limited, as controlled subsidiaries, were included for the six months ended 31st March, 1974, whereas in the comparative figures the results of those subsidiaries were only included for a portion of the period.

With the exception of the net profit on investment realisation which is not likely to be repeated, it is anticipated that the satisfactory results of the other operations of the company and its subsidiaries will continue during the remainder of the current financial year and, if this is the case, the declaration of a final dividend of 35 cents per share will be possible in November, 1974.

For and on behalf of the Board: A. C. Petersen (Chairman), R. S. Lawrence (Director)

Johannesburg, 9th May, 1974.

The full text of this Report is being posted to shareholders.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND NO. 69

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 69 of 20.0 cents per share has been declared in South African currency, an interim dividend in respect of the six months ended 31st March, 1974 payable to members registered in the books of the company as at the close of business on 7th June, 1974, to persons presenting the appropriate coupon detached from bearer share warrants.

The dividends on share warrants to bearer will be paid in terms of a notice to be published later by the Lond secretaries of the company.

The register of members will be closed from 8th June to 16th June, 1974, inclusive, and dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders on or about 9th July, 1974.

Where applicable non-resident shareholders' tax of per cent will be deducted from the dividend.

The full conditions of payment of the dividend may be inspected at or obtained from the Johannesburg or the Lond offices of the company.

By order of the Board: RAND MINES, LIMITED, per D. J. Brack

Registered Office: Fifteenth Floor, 63, Fox Street, Johannesburg, 2001.

Office of the London Secretaries: Charter Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Station Road, 40, Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ, 9th May, 1974.

Share transfer office of the London secretaries: Charter Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1QB.

Wilmot Breedon (HOLDINGS) LTD advertisement showing financial data for 1973 and 1972, including group net assets, sales, profit before taxation, and tax.

London and Regional Market Prices

Gold shares recover

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 29 Dealings End, Today (Contango Day, May 13 Settlement Day, May 21)
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



Main market price table with columns for stock names, prices, and changes. Includes sections for TISH FUNDS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, AL AUTHORITIES, REIGN STOCKS, LLAR STOCKS, NKS AND DISCOUNTS, EWRIES AND DISILLERS, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, SHIPPING, MINES, OIL, and PROPERTY.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: 'شركة التأمين' (Insurance Company)

MARKET REPORTS

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table with multiple columns listing various financial products, their values, and performance metrics. Includes sections for Authorized Unit Trusts, Insurance Bonds and Funds, and Offshore and International Funds.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 35, 36 and 37

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS
CITY OF PORTSMOUTH
ASSISTANT CITY SECRETARY (ADMINISTRATION)
Post No. 503 £5,613-£6,105 p.a.
This advertisement is issued after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission...

£4,000 plus Appointments
TRIDENT TELEVISION LIMITED
AMBITION ACCOUNTANTS
c£4,500
Are you a Chartered Accountant? Do you have above-average ability and practical experience?

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR
£5,000
Leading Birmingham Solicitors, with offices in the City centre, seek experienced Conveyancer capable of handling large volume of varied work...

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS
BIO-ORGANIC CHEMIST
Applications are invited for an S.R.C. Post-doctoral award to work with Dr. B. W. Wright...

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
Applications are invited from graduates in psychology for one post of RESEARCH ASSISTANT in the Department of Psychology...

PERSONNEL MANAGERS
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
ADVERTISING AGENCIES
Don't miss the opportunity to fill your senior vacancies of £4,000 plus. Remember this Friday and every Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing £4,000 plus Appointments Page.

RECENTLY QUALIFIED CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
required by a medium sized expanding firm of C.A.s with overseas connections. We offer excellent experience and opportunities to those wishing to further their career within the profession.

SALES AND MARKETING
Bright, young Sales Executive needed by marketing promotion company for liaison with publisher clients. A year's business experience useful, but not essential.

PUBLISHING
Bright, young Sales Executive needed by marketing promotion company for liaison with publisher clients. IBIS is a growing, young organisation sponsored by major U.K. publishing houses...

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM
MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERY
ASSISTANT MUSEUM EDUCATION OFFICER (INATURAL HISTORY)
Salary Scale A.P.3 (£1,926-£2,235)
Applicants for this new post should possess a degree of a British University...

SHROPSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Abraham Darby School, Madeley, Telford.
Headmaster: R. A. Parnham, B.A.
This is a mixed comprehensive school of 1,700 pupils situated close to Iron Bridge...

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
SENIOR LECTURESHIP OR LECTURESHIP IN VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY
Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship or Lectureship in Veterinary Pharmacology...

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
RECREATION IMPACT ON LOCOMOTORS
POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH WORKERS
Applications are invited for the post of Research Worker in connection with the above project...

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH LITERATURE
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in English Literature, University of Glasgow...

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICS
DULWICH COLLEGE
Required for September 1974 to assist Tutor-Organiser of full and part-time Freshmen Courses...

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
LECTURESHIP IN CHEMISTRY
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Chemistry, University of Glasgow...

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
Applications are invited from graduates in psychology for one post of RESEARCH ASSISTANT in the Department of Psychology...

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£4,000 plus Appointments

Company Secretary

A large British Group manufacturing and selling industrial products has a vacancy for a Company Secretary in one of its £10m. turnover subsidiaries employing approximately 1,300 people. Place of location in the South East.

The successful candidate will form part of the Executive team. He will report to the Managing Director and will be responsible for all Secretarial functions—Board reports and minutes, legal advice, trade agreements, contract negotiations, insurance and central administration. Applicants should essentially be commercially oriented all-rounders and should be Members of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. A legal qualification would be an advantage. The prospect of promotion is considerable both within the Company and in the Group to which it belongs. Preferred age early thirties. Starting salary not less than £5,000 with car provided.

Please apply in the strictest confidence quoting reference number 1571 to Clive and Stokes, 14 Bolton Street, London, W1Y 8JL.

Clive & Stokes
Appointments & Personnel Consultants

FIJI DIRECTOR—FIJI MUSEUM

The Museum's collection of Fijian artefacts is probably a most complete one in existence, and the Director will be required to organise and further the work of the Museum and to be Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

Salary in the range £4,000 to £4,830 p.a., which includes allowance, normally tax free, of £1,178 to £1,290 p.a. generous gratuity is also payable.

For a married man with two children paying tax at the standard rate the total emoluments described above, including gratuity, approximate to a gross (i.e. before tax) U.K. return of £5,950 to £6,350 and for a single an about £5,900 to £6,300 p.a.

Conditions: over 35 years of age MUST be graduates pre-history with at least 5 years experience at a responsible level in a museum or research institution, their benefits include free passages, Education Allowance, Government Quarters at moderate rental and a possible Appointment Grant of £200 and Car, advance £600.

The post described is partly financed by Britain's programme of aid to the developing countries administered by the Overseas Development Administration, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

For further particulars you should apply, giving brief details of experience to:

crow agents

Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD, quoting reference number M3F/740306/TA.

Corporate Accounting Canada to \$16,000

Line of Canada's leading financial services companies has an opening for a newly qualified accountant at its Head Office Toronto.

As Assistant Manager, Corporate Accounting the successful applicant will be responsible for overseeing the preparation and interpretation of financial performance reports to senior management. These reports are a key element in assessing the company's operating results on a geographic and product line basis.

This opening is an excellent opportunity to join the emerald ranks of a progressive, innovative company with an excellent career advancement.

Apply to:
Mr. S. H. Martin, D.B.E., Personnel Manager,
Confederation Life Insurance Company,
128 Regent Street, London W1R 8AY
(Tel. 01-437 3940)

Confederation Life

ENGINEERING POSITION IN BELGIUM

A large Engineering Co. specialising in air conditioning. At least 2 years' experience, 5 years' preferred. Complete responsibility for design and installation of air conditioning complexes. Bilingual English and one other language.

SALARY AROUND £7,000.

Apply to Brussels, to start immediately. Company take care of red tape, removal expenses and all other details. Send curriculum vitae, photograph photostats of refs. and qualifications to—

Miss Jackie Sidwell
c/o Central Appointments,
20 rue Ravenstein,
Brussels 1000.

V CONCESSIONAIRES GB LTD PART DIVISION

17 Ark Lane, London W1

Require top class (and we mean top class)

SHOWROOM SALESMAN

to join existing successful team.

ALSO

FIELD SALESMAN

our operation with Netto Forces in West Germany.

Company car is provided and only those capable of £25,000+ need apply.

Apply in writing with full C.V. to
S. Baesley, Export Manager.

Scottish Health Service COMMON SERVICES AGENCY

BUILDING DIVISION

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY REDEVELOPMENT—PHASE 1

PROJECT MANAGER

SALARY £4,152-£5,004

The Greater Glasgow Health Board has recently entered into a multi-million pound contract for the construction of the first phase of the redevelopment of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and are now establishing a large multi-disciplinary supervisory team.

The Common Services Agency invites applications from suitably experienced persons for the post of Project Manager to manage this team. New entrants to the service would be expected to commence at the minimum of the salary scale.

Candidates will require to have a wide knowledge of modern building/engineering installations and techniques and should have an extensive background of experience on large and complex building projects at senior supervisory/management levels.

In addition to his wide experience of the building industry, the successful candidate will be expected to have essential qualities of leadership and organisational ability, and a professional qualification in one of the building or associated professions will be an advantage for this post.

Applications stating personal particulars, qualifications, experience, together with details of present and previous appointments and names of two referees should be submitted to the Director, Building Division, Common Services Agency, 378 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow G2, by not later than 24th May, 1974.

The CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY

Commercial Jet Marketing Division

offers

a UNIQUE CAREER OPPORTUNITY with OUTSTANDING EARNINGS POTENTIAL

For the UK market, we are seeking:

a truly professional SALES EXECUTIVE

with extensive direct-sales experience of capital equipment at highest corporate level.

Should you also have some aviation background, preferably in aircraft sales, this would be a definite advantage.

If you can show us a really outstanding performance record in sales, the world's largest aviation aircraft manufacturer invites you to send your complete resume, together with three references and a recent photograph, to:

Winfried R. Koock
Sales Manager—Europe
CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY
Commercial Jet Marketing Division
6 FRANKFURT/Main
Kaiserstrasse 47 Germany

MIND

National Association for Mental Health DEPUTY DIRECTOR

MIND is in a period of assessment, change and development. The successful applicant for this key new post will be responsible for directing and coordinating the work of our London headquarters and its various departments covering Training, Advisory Services, Public Information, Administration and Fund-raising. We are looking for someone with an active interest or professional experience in the fields of mental health or social services and preferably with a background of administration in campaigning or charity organisations. Drive, initiative and enthusiasm are vital for an organisation which is facing a challenging task in a much neglected field of social concern.

Salary £4,250 p.a. Applications to Chief Administration and Finance Officer MIND, 22 Harley Street, London, W1N 2ED. Closing date for applications 31st May, 1974.

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

LIBRARY AND LEARNING RESOURCES SERVICE

Chief Librarian and Head of Learning Resources

(Salary £4,566-£4,722-£4,881)

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced librarians for this post.

The Polytechnic is entering a phase of intensive educational innovation, and the Library and Learning Resources Service is expected to become a major force in the teaching/learning process and their development. To this end television and media resource units have been united with libraries to form a comprehensive learning centre.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary, City of London Polytechnic, 117-119 Broadwalk, London EC3A 7BU, to whom the completed form should be returned as soon as possible but, at the latest, by 6 June, 1974.

SOLICITOR

CITY FIRM EC2

We are seeking a Solicitor with Specialist knowledge in Bank and Institutional financing to fill a vacancy in a busy department.

This is an important position and the salary, which is negotiable, will be commensurate with the responsibility of the appointment.

We would expect the successful applicant to be in the 28-35 age bracket. Benefits include non-contributory pension scheme and life/accident insurance.

Application with curriculum vitae to:
BOX 2416 C, THE TIMES

British Waterways Board

The British Waterways Board are the national Navigation Authority for 2,000 miles of inland waterway in England, Scotland and Wales. It is the responsibility of the Board to promote the use of their waterways for recreation and amenity

Senior Executive Appointments

and also, where appropriate, their use for the carriage of freight. Applications are invited for the following posts from suitably qualified persons. All appointments are supernumerary and interchange arrangements are available.

CHIEF ESTATE OFFICER (Ref. CEO)

Those applying for this post, which is that of Chief Officer responsible for the Board's Estate Department, must be Chartered Surveyors. They must also be currently employed in a Principal Executive capacity and have extensive professional and managerial experience, which will preferably include experience gained within a public authority at Senior Management level.

They will also be expected to be knowledgeable in all aspects of the profession including appropriate legislation. The post is based in London and the successful applicant will be responsible for the overall control of the Board's estate throughout England, Scotland and Wales. The Board's estate comprises properties of an industrial, commercial, amenity/recreational, agricultural and residential nature. The estate is managed on a day-to-day basis by Area Officers with supporting staff at various locations.

DEVELOPMENT SURVEYOR (Ref. DS)

£4,242/£5,197 (Plus £130 per annum London Allowance)

Those applying for this Senior Post in the Estate Department must be Chartered Surveyors.

The successful applicant will be responsible for initiating, progressing and finalising viable commercial development schemes in respect of the Board's property holdings throughout the Country. Practical experience of the property development market will be required and ability to negotiate with prospective developers is essential. Schemes will involve those of a commercial, industrial, residential and amenity/recreational nature.

Applicants must also have had a wide experience in this specialised field and possess flair, imagination and business acumen. They should have sound knowledge of the law of Town and Country Planning, Landlord and Tenant and other relevant legislation.

Applications marked "PERSONAL", stating the post applied for and quoting the appropriate reference, should include brief but comprehensive details of career and salary to date (which will be treated in confidence) and be sent to: The

AMENITY SERVICES MANAGER (Ref. ASM)

Applications are invited for the post of Amenity Services Manager, the Chief Officer responsible for the Amenity Services Division of the Board's activities. The Division was set up following the passing of the Transport Act 1968 which gave a new role and future to the Board's waterways in the amenity and recreational field. The Division has been highly successful in the promotion of these activities on the Board's behalf.

The successful applicant will be able to demonstrate proven managerial ability and experience in developing outdoor recreational interests and activities for enjoyment by the general public. A keen interest in the future of the inland waterways and in the preservation and enhancement of the environment of those waterways will be expected.

The post is based in London but its work involves a considerable amount of travelling throughout the Country.

PRINCIPAL WATER ENGINEER (Ref. PWE)

£4,242/£5,197 (Plus £130 per annum London Allowance)

The person appointed to this Senior position will be responsible for the Water Section of the Engineering Department, and will control a wide range of water engineering activities associated with the Board's system of waterways and reservoirs in England, Scotland and Wales. Applicants must be able to direct and control technical staff and have experience in the management of water resources, the planning of resource and water quality studies and in the application of hydrology to water resource problems. Experience in related fields of water engineering would be an advantage.

Applicants must be Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Water Engineers or hold a suitable equivalent engineering qualification. Location—Wembley, Middlesex.

The General Manager, British Waterways Board, Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London NW1 6JX.

Closing date for all applications 20th May, 1974.

EAL

MERCHANT BANKING
£15,000

Highly respected Hong Kong Merchant Bank with important international connections seeks two executives to develop a wide range of financial services in the Middle East. After a period of familiarisation in Hong Kong one will be based in Saudi Arabia and the other in Beirut or the Arabian Gulf. Preferred age 30-35. Candidates will have successful experience of merchant or investment banking with some emphasis on business development. Knowledge of the Middle East and Arabic an advantage. Creative flair and negotiating ability essential. Salaries negotiable up to £15,000 with negligible tax. Benefits include free accommodation and relocation expenses. (AV.781)

Please write briefly and in confidence to the Managing Director, Executive Appointments Limited, 18 Grosvenor Street, London W1, quoting reference. No identities divulged without permission.

ICFC A CAREER OPPORTUNITY

Deputy Group Taxation Manager

ICFC, its associate and service subsidiary companies are involved in the long-term financing of British companies. Now there is a need for a Deputy Group Taxation Manager.

The Taxation Department, with the Group Taxation Manager as adviser to the Group's General Management, is being expanded to provide a comprehensive service in respect of financing arrangements with customers and all matters affecting the Group.

The Deputy Manager will be involved primarily with:

- advising Managers and other negotiators on matters related to financing customers
- helping with the training of all financial staff in aspects of taxation which affect their business activities
- supervising the work of two qualified assistants who will carry out work in connection with computations.

The successful candidate will have a lively and creative mind capable of dealing with the problems of financing close companies. Experience in the financial field will be an advantage, and a sound professional background and specialist knowledge of the subject, obtained after qualifying as an accountant or a lawyer, will be essential. He will probably be between 30 and 40 years old. This appointment will be of interest to those with the necessary experience and qualifications already earning over £5,000 p.a., and there are several attractive fringe benefits.

If you meet these requirements, please write, giving full curriculum vitae, to Ian Paon, Group Personnel Manager, ICFC at 7 Copthall Avenue, London, EC2R 70Q.

COUNTY OF WEST SUSSEX

Assistant County Secretary

Salary up to £6,288

A new post of Assistant County Secretary has been created primarily to act as personal assistant to the Chief Executive but also to handle special project work arising from the Policy and Resources Committee and Management Board of Chief Officers; to give assistance with the formulation of the corporate plan of objectives and priorities and other high level assignments.

A young man of ability and personality is required with legal or other relevant professional qualifications. The person appointed will rank equally with the other Assistant County Secretaries and will be expected to relieve some of the work pressures existing at third tier level.

Managerial training or experience will be an advantage. Commencing salary will be dependent upon experience and qualifications. Attractive staff aids to recruitment are available.

Application forms from and returnable to the County Secretary, County Hall, Chichester, Sussex PO19 1RG by 4th June, 1974.

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Staff Commission and is restricted to serving local government officers in England (excluding London) and Wales.

C&L

FROM ACCOUNTANCY TO FINANCIAL CONTROL THROUGH CONSULTANCY

Coopers & Lybrand Associates Limited, Management Consultants, require additional qualified accountants, aged 28-34, with at least 3 years' commercial/industrial experience. They will be based on London and will work on a wide range of assignments concerned with the analysis of profitability and development of management control systems.

Experience in the operation of computer based control systems would be an advantage. Successful candidates will have the opportunity of a planned career programme including working in multi-discipline teams, applying new techniques and assisting top management in strategic, tactical and operational decision making.

The appointments should be of interest to accountants earning between £4,000 and £5,500 and, based on performance, offer the opportunity of substantial increases beyond these levels.

Brief but comprehensive details of your salary and career to date, which will be treated in confidence, should be sent to—

J. I. Andrew,
The Executive Selection Division—MST 20/03,
Shelley House, Noble Street, London, EC3V 2DQ.

EARN UP TO £10,000 PER ANNUM NOW

A major United States life insurance company wishes to talk to a successful young

MANAGER OF INSURANCE SALESMEN

he must be experienced in the home service life insurance business. The successful applicant will be based in the USA and there is unlimited potential for further advancement. The interviews will be conducted in London by a leading American executive.

DURING THE WEEK OF MAY 12 ONLY FOR APPOINTMENT, SUBMIT RESUME BY MAY 12 TO

Mr. Paul Wiesner
The London Metropole,
Edgware Road, Marble Arch, London, W2
or contact directly at 01-402 4141

DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR

Large Mechanical Services and Environmental Engineering Designers/Contractors seek to appoint a Deputy Managing Director based in the London area.

Applications are invited from mature, experienced and qualified Engineers with proven executive experience in Mechanical Engineering Contracting.

Apart from these basic qualifications the post requires the ability to conduct negotiations with clients, co-ordinate administrative procedures between a large design and contract management staff, assist the Managing Director in the overall control of the Head Office, subsidiary Companies and branch offices.

Some experience of overseas work, particularly on the Continent, would be an advantage. The successful applicant must also be able to initiate new business from personal contacts and previous background in the industry.

Salary, car, superannuation, service agreement and other benefits will be commensurate with the importance of the position to be filled, and the experience and qualifications of the individual applying.

Please apply Box 1870 C, The Times.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

BERMUDA OFFICE

requires Chartered Accountant experienced with Shipping accounts. Responsible position. Applicants must have first-class references. Successful applicant would ultimately become Officer of the Company.

Write Sequeoa Maritime Ltd.
46, Green Lane, London SE20 7LA.
or phone 01-659 0971.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT ALSO ON PAGES 36 & 37

Appointments Vacant also on pages 34, 35, 36 and 37

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL RESEARCH OFFICER IN PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

The London Business School has a vacancy in its Production Department for a Research Officer to investigate the use of group technology and the cellular system of production in the L.B.S. batch manufacturing industry.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY

The Addiction Research Unit of the Institute of Psychiatry has vacancies for TWO PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH WORKERS for drug or alcohol investigations, at a level equivalent to senior registrar.

Macquarie University SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for appointment as SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY in the School of Education. Preference will be given to candidates with a higher degree in educational psychology or its equivalent.

University of Surrey LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from January, 1975. Candidates should be qualified to teach macroeconomics (theory and policy) and should already have research to their credit.

University of Liverpool CHAIR OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. The holder should be a qualified medical practitioner and have a minimum of 10 years' postgraduate experience.

University of Dundee DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LAW LECTURER

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Public Law. The holder should be a qualified lawyer and have a minimum of 5 years' postgraduate experience.

The Queen's University of Belfast LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING SCIENCE

The Senate of the Queen's University of Belfast invites applications for a Lectureship in Accounting Science in the Department of Business Administration.

University of Birmingham BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION CHAIR OF CARDIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the British Heart Foundation Chair of Cardiology in the Department of Cardiology. The holder should be a qualified medical practitioner and have a minimum of 10 years' postgraduate experience.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND RELATED LITERATURE LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in English and Related Literature. The holder should be a qualified teacher and have a minimum of 5 years' postgraduate experience.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship in Sociology. The holder should be a qualified sociologist and have a minimum of 10 years' postgraduate experience.

FOR SALE A young London bred manufacturing company

A young London bred manufacturing company established in 1965, producing a range of consumer goods. The company is well established and profitable.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

Griffith University, a new university in Brisbane, Australia, begins teaching in March 1975. The University is seeking applications for various positions.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF-CENTRE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING AND TEACHING

The University of Queensland has a vacancy for a Professional Staff-Centre for the Advancement of Learning and Teaching. The holder should be a qualified teacher and have a minimum of 5 years' postgraduate experience.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTINGHAM MEDICAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Physiology. The holder should be a qualified medical practitioner and have a minimum of 5 years' postgraduate experience.

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BUSINESSSES FOR SALE ONE OF LONDON'S LARGEST

ONE OF LONDON'S LARGEST... A well established business with a strong reputation in the market. The business is profitable and has a large customer base.

TWO TAKE-AWAY FOOD SHOPS

TWO TAKE-AWAY FOOD SHOPS... Two well established take-away food shops in prime locations. The shops are profitable and have a loyal customer base.

TRANSFER BOOKS

TRANSFER BOOKS... A collection of transfer books for sale. The books are well written and cover a wide range of topics.

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKERS BOARD

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKERS BOARD... A notice regarding the British Transport Dockers Board. The board is responsible for the regulation of the dockers' industry.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DIVIDEND NOTICES... A notice regarding a dividend payment. The dividend is payable to the shareholders of the company.

LONDON ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS LIMITED

LONDON ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS LIMITED... A notice regarding the London Electric Tramways Limited. The company is responsible for the operation of the tramway system in London.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTINGHAM MEDICAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

JOINT BOARD OF CLINICAL NURSING STUDIES

CLINICAL-NURSING STUDIES OFFICER

The work of the Joint Board of Clinical Nursing Studies is to set up a national system of post-basic education in clinical nursing. It has been successful in securing the necessary support from the Department of Health and the professional bodies within the hospitals. The Joint Board now has the challenge of developing courses to meet the need of the general health service. In view of the continuing expansion and development of this sector of the health service, we are looking for a **PERSONNEL OFFICER** with **GENERAL HEALTH EXPERIENCE** in the field of professional staff. This officer will work in and around the Midlands.

The functions of the Clinical Nursing Studies Officers is to establish liaison between the Joint Board and the Health Authorities, to advise on the staffing of courses and to take part in the approval process.

Applications are invited from Registered Nurses or Midwives with community experience in clinical education. Successful candidates will be offered a 3-year contract with a salary of £10,500-£13,150.

Forms of application and further details may be obtained from Miss M. G. Gardner, Principal Officer, Joint Board of Clinical Nursing Studies, Adam House, 1 Princes Square, London W1P 6DS, telephone 01-247 3334, who will be pleased to discuss the work in detail with anyone interested. The closing date for applications is June 14th, 1974.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

International Women's Organization

requires

ASSISTANT TO ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

at London Headquarters. Experience of Committee Work and Minutes essential. Salary negotiable.

Applications with full details to:

Miss E. Crawford, F.C.A., Brookfield, Garforth, Leeds LS25 1ND

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

Our Personnel and Training Manager needs someone to give him an efficient and reliable administrative support.

If you have good shorthand and typing speed, like to work on your own initiative and enjoy meeting a variety of people, you may be the person for the job.

The Company prints security documents and employs approximately 100 staff. You will be reporting to anyone who dislikes the hum-drum and routine.

Salary: £11,750 per annum, plus 4 weeks' annual holiday and other excellent fringe benefits.

Telephone for application form or for an interview: 01-499 3271.

PERSONNEL OFFICER, BRADLEY, WILKINSON & CO. LTD., 258 BATHING STREET, LONDON W.C.2. Telephone: 01-499 3271.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SHORTHAND TYPISTS to PERSONNEL OFFICER

Would you like to use your French? German? Italian? Arabic? Hindi? Mandarin?... English? Only the last is REALLY necessary, but if you would like to become involved in the TOTAL personnel and training function on a world-wide scale, to use your present skills as the stepping-stone to a future career in personnel management and do not mind the fact that the very confidential nature of our work demands that we have to do our own filing, duplicating and so on, then we would like to meet you as soon as possible. Please call Mrs. Wyn Carter on 01-499 4684 to arrange this.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

REED EXECUTIVE

We are a leading firm of Management Consultants based in St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2, and due to further expansion require the following staff:—

2 P.A./SECRETARIES—£1,752 P.A.

To work for 2 Management Consultants. Shorthand or audio and good typing is essential. The work consists of the normal secretarial duties, the arranging of interviews and general administration work.

ALSO

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST—£1,500 P.A.

To operate automatic switchboard. A good speaking voice, cheerful manner and smart appearance is essential.

PLEASE TELEPHONE ALISON CALLENDER ON 636 3333 TO ARRANGE AN APPOINTMENT.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

International Design Consultants seek a dynamic and energetic person to take over the day-to-day running of the company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial and administrative aspects of the business, and the development of new business opportunities. The successful candidate will be required to travel extensively throughout the world. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Applications should be sent to: International Design Consultants, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY WITH SECRETARIAL INVOLVEMENT

Private Bankers in W.I. are looking for a Director's Secretary with Secretarial Involvement. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial and administrative aspects of the business, and the development of new business opportunities. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Applications should be sent to: Private Bankers, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

General Hospital requires: OBSTETRIC NURSE ONE ANAESTHETIC NURSE ONE PAEDIATRIC NURSE ONE WELL QUALIFIED NURSE AND AID

Excellent working conditions in a team, in a high-class hospital, modern equipment, 5-day week. Excellent initial salary. Very desirable benefits package. In building complex, spacious from the ground up.

Successful candidates will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Applications should be sent to: General Hospital, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

Westfield College (University of London) DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND BIOCHEMISTRY DEMONSTRATOR

Applications are invited for this post, in a high-class department, suitable from the 1st September 1974. Candidates should have a good degree in Plant Sciences or Microbiology, preferably with an interest in experimental, physiological or biochemical education. The main duties of the post are the organization and supervision of undergraduate laboratory classes. The appointment will be for a period of three years, subject to annual renewal. The salary is in the range £1,404-£2,188 plus London Allowance. Further particulars from the Personnel Officer (T), Westfield College, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London NW3 7ST, with whom applications close on the 1st June 1974.

ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT SECRETARY

required for varied and responsible post demanding intelligence and good organizational skills. Knowledge of some shorthand. Knowledge of some foreign languages. You will be reporting to a senior officer who dislikes the hum-drum and routine.

Salary: £11,750 per annum, plus 4 weeks' annual holiday and other excellent fringe benefits.

Telephone for application form or for an interview: 01-499 3271.

PERSONNEL OFFICER, BRADLEY, WILKINSON & CO. LTD., 258 BATHING STREET, LONDON W.C.2. Telephone: 01-499 3271.

COOK INTERNATIONAL LTD.

45 Berkeley Street, London, W1A 1EB

UK, Eire, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, S.E. Asia, S. Africa, U.S.A. and throughout Europe and the Middle East.

SENIOR CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY FOR CHESHUNT, HERTS.

An important career vacancy for a Confidential Secretary to one of the directors of Tesco Holdings Board. She will deal mainly with correspondence, minutes, etc. and some audio typing will be involved. It is important that she should be used to handling matters of a highly confidential nature.

A mature and methodical secretary is envisaged who will enjoy the bright and comfortable working atmosphere of Tesco House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Her duties will be of a high standard. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial and administrative aspects of the business, and the development of new business opportunities. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Applications should be sent to: Tesco Holdings Board, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

WELL EDUCATED YOUNG LADY

required for Bond St. Showroom specializing in women's wear, shoes, handbags, etc. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial and administrative aspects of the business, and the development of new business opportunities. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Applications should be sent to: Bond St. Showroom, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

HAVE A WORKING HOLIDAY IN CANADA

Work in a modern city for a young person. We guarantee employment. We arrange accommodation too!

If you are a Secretary, Admin. or Receptionist, we will pay you £1,000 for your working holiday. We will also pay you £1,000 for your travel expenses. Applications should be sent to: Have a Working Holiday in Canada, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

Clerical Assistant

Conscientious, reliable Clerk with typing ability required for law firm. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial and administrative aspects of the business, and the development of new business opportunities. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Applications should be sent to: Clerical Assistant, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

NATIONAL TELESALES MANAGER

We have decided to establish a National Tele-sales network to supplement our existing sales force.

We need a man able to build and manage this network for us. The man we have in mind will have been trained by one of the National papers or by Thomson. Above all, he should be a self-starter and ambitious.

Went to know more? PHONE BRIAN DUFFETT ON 01-485 2100 AND ASK HIM AN INTERVIEW.

P.A./AUDIO SEC

needed by youthful Commercial Partner in expanding us in the firm of Charney Lane Solicitors, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL. L.V.'s for 3 1/2 hours working week. Sharing high modern office with other staff. Excellent benefits. Legal experience, though useful, is not essential: an interest in your work is essential.

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We have two vacancies for secretaries to senior managers. A high standard of shorthand/typing and a good telephone manner are essential. The posts are suitable for applicants who are anxious to work on their own initiative and take responsibility. Exceptionally pleasant modern office between Bank and Moorgate. 5 day week. Existing holiday arrangements honoured. 30p luncheon vouchers. Salary around £2,000.

Write or 'phone to: Barbara Brookfield, The Equitable Life Assurance Society, 4, Coleman Street, LONDON, EC2R 5AP. (Telephone 606 6611)

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A genuine opportunity for a woman to become a Personal Assistant to a senior level. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial and administrative aspects of the business, and the development of new business opportunities. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Applications should be sent to: Pure Personnel, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

If you are looking for a career in administration and you feel at ease with a computer, we have a vacancy for an Administrative Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial and administrative aspects of the business, and the development of new business opportunities. The successful candidate will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Applications should be sent to: Administrative Assistant, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

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An International agricultural company requires a teacher to instruct a group of 15-20 pupils from 1st to 6th grade, for 2 years contract at a salary of \$400 per month plus overseas allowance and Provisional Fund. Successful candidates will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. Applications should be sent to: Teacher—Liberia, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

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Progressive post offered for capable, versatile girl to work for design team in busy but friendly atmosphere. Age 21-plus. Commencing salary £1,850 plus L.V.'s 3 weeks' paid annual holiday applicable this year.

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TOP SECRETARY

Bright conscientious Secretary with at least one year's experience in a permanent job required as soon as possible to share responsibility with girl P.A. to Executive Director. Diverse work connected with tourism, inter-national relations, motoring, publishing and general administration. Must be well educated, a competent driver and have a knowledge of French. Age preferably 21-35. Pleasant office in Pall Mall. £1,900-plus. Please telephone 01-930 4543 (ext. 200).

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Good Home Economics Institute. With experience in food photography, recipe development and journalism. Apply in writing to: Home Economist, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 2EL.

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ALL PASTORS (in London, Staff)

ELDERLY LADY with illness requires help

ITALY, SWITZERLAND and Germany

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS RESIDENTIAL COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

FRANTICALLY BUSY FATHER Urgently requires warm-hearted girl

BUTLER WANTED Experienced Single butler with good references

COMPANION/HOUSEKEEPER wanted to help retired teacher

FEMALE CORDON-BLEU COOK Preferably 25 yrs + and friend

FOR GUERNSEY CAPABLE COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

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WIDOWER with 3 grown up sons

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SITUATIONS WANTED CHALLENGE Ex Chief Executive, 46, travelled

WANTED FOR FAMOUS CELEBRITY Luxury Apartment/House with 4 bedrooms

FLAT SHARING ALBANY STREET, 10 mins walk from Oxford Circus

NEWLY CONVERTED house furnished with 4 bedrooms

ROOMS and Board in London Homes

RENTALS CENTRAL LONDON, delightful flat

RENTALS DELIGHTFUL BUNGALOW in quiet village

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SITUATIONS WANTED GLOBAL SAILOR, experienced with 10 years

RENTALS MARBLE ARCH Air-conditioned, first-floor luxury flat

RENTALS HOLLAND PARK North Kent 2 cransially furnished

RENTALS ST. JOHN'S WOOD, quiet, superb flat

RENTALS OVERSEAS VISITORS, Flat in London

RENTALS VICTORIA, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms

RENTALS HAMPSHIRE, 4/5 room flat, 215.00

RENTALS DELIGHTFUL BUNGALOW in quiet village

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SITUATIONS WANTED GLOBAL SAILOR, experienced with 10 years

BUSINESS SERVICES INSURANCE BROKERS WITH PROBLEMS

TELEPHONE ANSWERING machines from only 250 a day

BUILDING SOCIETIES, Remortgages available

IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS, factory reconditioned

AN OFFICE OF YOUR OWN for your small business

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MUSIC STUDIOS with grand piano and recording facilities

COOKERY COURSE—Cook with style

WOMAN need the new casual party style

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MANUFACTURERS SURPLUS STOCK HALF PRICE

LUXURY BATHROOM SUITES We offer large discounts on our wide range

STEELWAY Fully reconditioned grand piano

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BECHSTEIN GRAND 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120

FINE PIANO, excellent tone and touch

MAKE MONEY by writing, I accept correspondence courses

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ANIMALS AND BIRDS MY HOUSE-TRAINED, family rear

ALTEA, SPAIN, Seaside Villa

